

Everybody welcome.
TICKETS 75 CENTS

PRICES FROM \$2.50 to \$29.00

\$1.50 to \$15.00

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

The Dorcas society will meet on Monday afternoon with Mrs. John Sandman.

Mrs. Grant Babcock departed on Monday for a visit at Delton.

D. Beger of Port Edwards has purchased a Nash sedan of the Ragan Sales. Ray Love and Charles Swick have purchased touring cars.

son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Semrow, Thursday, April 11.

Guaranteed.
Everybody welcome.
TICKETS 75 CENTS

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The Hand

(United States Department of Agriculture)
BIG LOSSES—SELL MALES.



After the Hatching Season Cook, Can, Sell or Confine All the Roosters—Infertile Eggs Keep Best.

INFERTILE EGGS MUCH PREFERRED

Loss in Careless Handling Estimated at \$45,000,000 Yearly in United States.

DISPOSE OF ALL MALE BIRDS

Warm Weather Will Soon Begin to Take Toll Unless Roosters Are Removed From Laying Pens—Not Needed for Eggs.

Forty-five million dollars every year is the estimated loss from improper methods of producing and handling eggs, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. About one-third of this loss is due to partial hatching of fertile eggs, which have been allowed to become warm enough to incubate, and are, therefore, infertile.

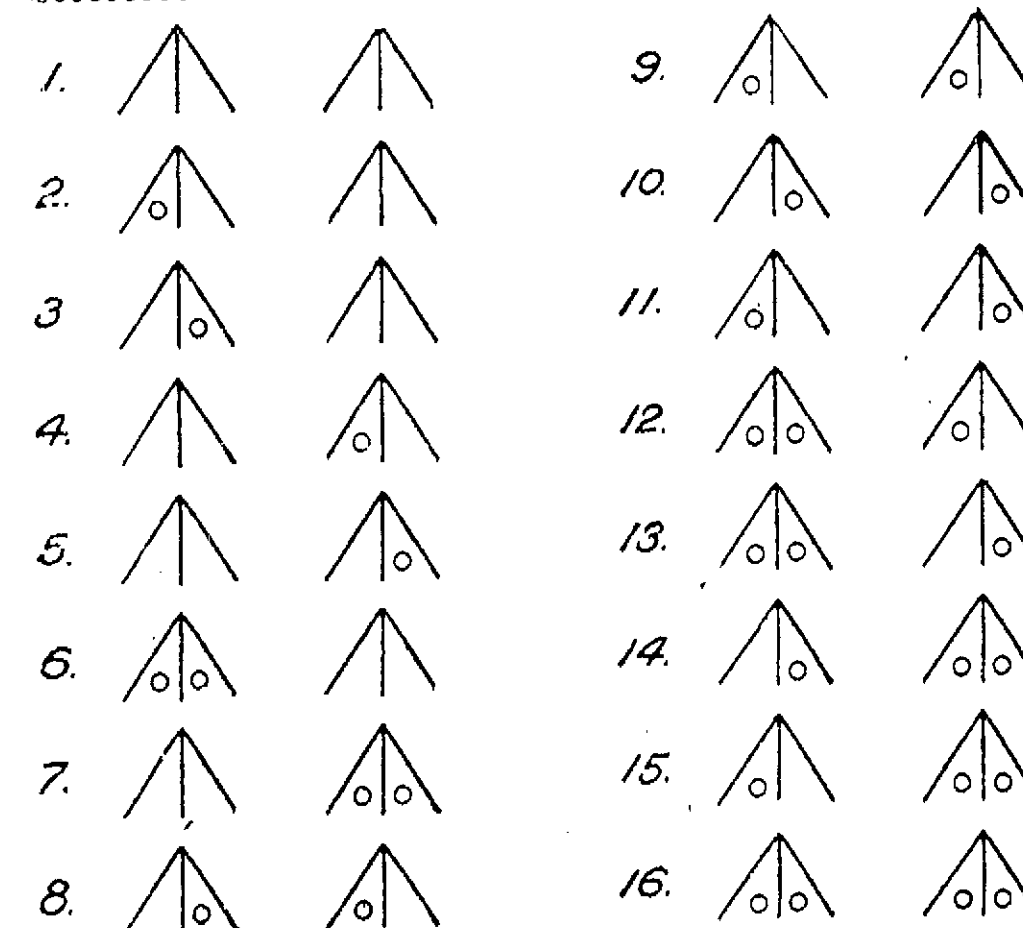
Male Not Necessary. An infertile egg is one that is laid by a hen that has not been allowed to run with a male bird. In most cases 11 days is long enough to wait for the eggs to become infertile after the male bird is removed from the henhouse. The male bird in the flock has no influence on the number of eggs the hens lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg, which is not necessary when the eggs are to be sent to market or used for table purposes. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one. Infertile eggs keep in good condition in temperatures that will cause fertile eggs to rot. After the hatching season, cook, can, sell, or confine all of the male birds. Hence not running with a male

bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

Fertile Egg Spoils Quickly. A fertile egg is just the opposite of the infertile in many respects. It is the egg that is produced from hens that are running with male birds, although occasionally there are hens running with male birds that lay infertile eggs. This is often the case with hens that are confined in yards and houses, and birds that do not have green feed, or those that are overfed. The fertile egg should only be produced during the breeding season. The fertile egg is the one from which the chick is hatched, and that spoils so quickly when subjected to the ordinary methods of handling on the farm and when marketed in the hot summer months.

Fertile Eggs Spoil Soon—GET RID OF ROOSTERS. After the hatching season, cook, can, sell, or pen your rooster. Hence not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best. Fertile eggs spoil for food and market in summer heat, just as they do under the sitting hen or in the incubator. Egg production is usually great in flocks from which roosters are excluded.

Coop Hens; Let Chicks Range. It is best to confine the mother hens until the chicks are weaned. The mother hen that is allowed to range unsupervised with her chicks frequently takes her brood through wet grass and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones which are likely to be left behind. The loss of young chicks which follows such practice is large and mainly preventable, specialists of the United States department of agriculture say.



Toe Marks Used to Identify Chicks.

Toe Marks Identify Chicks. Poultry raisers frequently make the mistake of keeping old hens on their farms and killing the younger hens and pullets because they are unable to distinguish them after the pullets have matured. Marking the chicks when they are young with a toe punch will

help to avoid this and will enable the poultryman to determine readily the age and breeding and to keep any other records desired. The chicks should be marked before they are transferred to the brooder or brood coop. The accompanying diagram shows 16 different markings that may be used.

WHY HATCH CHICKS EARLY

Those Coming Out in Spring Are Large in Summer and Lay Eggs in Following Winter.

Chickens hatched early in the spring are large in the summer, mature early in the fall, and lay eggs in the winter. They will sit early the following spring, produce earlier chickens, and the process will be repeated by the offspring.

But the chickens hatched late in the

Kinds of Chick Brooders.

Brooding systems may be classified as follows according to their capacity: Individual brooders or hovers holding from 25 to 100 chicks; coal, gasoline, and engine or distillate oil-stove brooders with a capacity varying from 200 to 1,200 chicks; and hot-water pipe systems the capacity of which is unlimited. The beginner, if possible, should thoroughly investigate the brooding equipment used on successful poultry farms which have been in operation for some years.

Good Goose Hatches. To insure good hatches, a gander should be mated with not more than four geese. He should be large, but active and bold.

By keeping a backyard poultry flock the family would not only help in reducing the cost of living, but would have eggs of a quality and freshness which are often difficult to obtain.

Early hatching will increase the number and size of fowls and the number of eggs produced next year. It will mean bigger birds, and birds that will lay in the winter months.

If you have had white diarrhea among your fowls, take no chances this year.

PARTIES LOOK FOR POLITICAL STRAWS

BOTH APPROACHING THE FALL CAMPAIGN WITH CONSIDERABLE UNCERTAINTY.

PROBLEM FOR REPUBLICANS

How to Support the War Loyally and Yet Criticize the Administration—Daniels Not Glad Baker Put Up His Lightning Rod.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington. Judging from the talk that is heard around the halls of congress, both parties are approaching the congressional campaign this year with some repugnance and a great deal of uncertainty. Everything like a political straw is considered carefully and the results of any election analyzed with particular care. The elections in four districts in New York received the attention of the politicians and both sides tried to see whether there was any comfort for them as a forecast of what the people might do next November when the entire congress is to be elected. And strange to say, neither side claimed very much comfort out of it. The Democrats elected four Democrats to succeed Democrats, although it was said that one district might possibly have been considered Republican on account of boundary changes. That the Republicans carried that district or any other they would have considered it a very favorable straw showing the wind blowing in their direction.

A group of Republican members were discussing the difficulties under which they are laboring at the present time. "We must show the people why the Democrats should be turned out and Republicans put in," sagaciously remarked one of the men. "We have a rather difficult task," remarked another. "We must support the war, but that is not our desire but our duty, but in supporting the war we can criticize the methods of carrying it on." That received sanction until another man with a wise old head remarked that it would be very difficult for the people to distinguish between criticizing the methods of the war and criticizing the war itself. At the same time the Republicans believe they can point to their record in support of war measures to prove the loyalty of the party.

Several years ago there happened to be seven cabinet officers in the public press upon one cabinet officer. Then, suddenly, another cabinet officer was the shining mark of those who write and speak and say things about administration. The man who had been so severely criticized came into a cabinet meeting, smiling and seemingly well pleased with everything. He went up to his cabinet colleague and shook his hand.

"Mr. Secretary," said he, "allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for erecting your lightning rod."

Everybody enjoyed the joke. Secretary Daniels, who had been a target for at least four years, or until he demonstrated that he had the navy in proper fighting trim, was asked if he was not pleased because Secretary Baker had recently "run up a lightning rod" and was catching the shafts and bolts which were formerly directed toward the navy.

"No," said Daniels, "because I think that this criticism of Baker is unjust. Besides," he added with a twinkle in his eye, "you see I had got used to it."

Power and responsibility change the point of view of statesmen as well as of politicians. It was former Speaker Reed who told the Democrats upon the eve of their assumption of full control of the government in 1893 that they would find themselves confronted with the "eternal verities" and that they could not manage the government along the lines which they had advocated when they were the minority party. It is not strange that the Democratic party, particularly under the stress of a great war, has greatly modified its attitude in one very important particular. The view of the majority in regard to the rights of states has considerably altered.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey called attention to this change and said that it was "remarkable how the two parties have changed sides," and that the Democrats were for centralized power and the Republicans for states' rights. This fact has been demonstrated on several occasions during consideration of measures which have granted more power to the national administration and, as a consequence, taken from the states a considerable portion of the power which they heretofore possessed.

Vice President Marshall, in commenting upon this feature, said it was natural that the party in power should be drawn to and centralized around the national government and that the party out of power should make its stand for the rights of the states and against centralization.

WORTH KNOWING

The Germans are endeavoring to perfect a paper substitute for cotton and wool fabrics.

A recently invented steamer chair can be folded compactly and, covered with its upholstery, carried like a hand bag.

New England fishermen say that they now land a state as carefully as a trout, for, contrary to popular belief, there is a growing market for skates as sea food.

In 1917 Alaska produced minerals valued at \$41,700,000. The United States now enjoys a larger part of the Brazilian trade in manufactures of glass of all kinds. Belgium, which was formerly the principal supplier of these products, has practically been shut out from this market by the war.

Reports received from Consul Williamson, at Dalen, indicated that the abolition of free-baggage allowances for passengers, against which the South Manchuria railway filed protests, has been put into effect on the Chinese Eastern railway.

"The secretary of state is pretty busy," remarked Senator Norris of Nebraska, "as compared with the burdens which have been placed by law upon the shoulders of the secretary of the treasury, the burdens of the secretary of state are infinitesimal."

Further along in the discussion Norris remarked that the secretary of the treasury was having his own way and a motion to change a provision in a pending bill could not prevail, "because we have got into the habit of doing things according to the rules approved by the secretary of the treasury, and I suppose that we will continue along that line."

Congressman Webb of North Carolina, chairman of the judiciary committee, became the sponsor of a bill which has appeared in many forms during the last ten years, usually introduced "by request," indicating that the member introducing it did not care to father it, and which shows the persistence of one particular individual. Many years ago, it may have been a quarter of a century, a man began besieging congress to secure the establishment of a bureau for the study of criminal, pauper and defective classes. In one form or another the bill has been presented in every congress and at times a considerable amount of argument has been printed in its favor. It is rather remarkable that this bureau has not been created, for it seems to be about the easiest thing in the world to create a bureau with salary list attached. "The Webb bill provides that the chief of the bureau shall receive a salary of only \$4,000, and the clerical force being the total sum up to only \$10,000. The man who has been behind this scheme all these years ought to know it would be difficult to get a bureau established with a meager \$10,000. If he had made it \$50,000 or \$100,000, he might have had some chance of getting it through congress."

Changed conditions in the Southern states as regards agriculture came up for comment during consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was pointed out that the South was now self-supporting in the way of raising foods, while only a short time ago it had to buy a large quantity of its foods from the North and West. There was in the South when they had their great staples, cotton, cane and tobacco, and regarded other agricultural products as rather incidental. But now the South produces wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables and fruits, and, in the meat line, cattle, hogs and chickens.

During the discussion Senator Williams of Mississippi gave as one reason for the change the offering of prizes at county fairs, and gave individual instances of how corn clubs had been organized and boys had been engaged in intensive farming. While that has helped some, the real reason for the changed agricultural conditions in the South, it was brought out, is the failure of some crops, the possibility of losses on staples, and the propaganda which has been carried on by the agricultural department for many years pointing out the advantages of diversified farming, and also showing Southern farmers that their soils were good for something besides a few standard products.

Ratologies of dead members of congress are a good deal of a farce. In the house they are held on Sundays with a few people in the galleries and sometimes not more than a half dozen members of the house present. The ceremonies are usually started over and sometimes the members who appear to have addressed the house were not even on the floor. And yet there are occasions when these eulogies are interesting facts. Such was the case in regard to the late Rhoads T. Hill of Connecticut. Although very few members eulogized him, the character of the men who participated showed that he had won a high place in the house of representatives. Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin of North Carolina, Minority Leader Mann of Illinois, and Congressman Pinney of Michigan, the ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee, were among the men who paid their last tribute to Hill.

Congressman Kitchin, in speaking of Hill, said: "We except the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, the incomparable minority leader, I don't think if any other man in the house in the last fifteen years was as tireless a worker or as diligent a student of legislation as Mr. Hill."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi comes right out and says what he thinks when he becomes aroused by debate that takes place in the senate. Recently there had been more or less comment on what the country was suffering on account of the war. After listening some time, the Mississippi senator "cut loose," and said what he thought. In the course of his remarks he made this statement:

"People suffering on account of the war! Labor suffering! Labor never had as much money in the life of the world, here or anywhere else. Farmers suffering! They never made as much money out of their cattle and corn and oats and wheat and cotton and huge sugar agriculture came into existence, here or anywhere else, as they are making now."

So Considerate.

Mother—Even if your friends don't like Little Loretta I hope you are careful not to say anything in her presence to hurt her feelings.

Elsie—Oh, yes, mother, we're very careful. Whenever she comes near we always move a little way off from her and whisper.

At a Hushing Bee in Somerset, Ky.

A light yellow car, home red grain in the form of an almost perfect cross. The car was placed on exhibition and attracted much attention, adding considerably to the town's Red Cross subscriptions.

The peanut is a substantial food. 6 ounces of shelled peanuts being said to possess a food value of 23 ounces of round steak, 5 ounces codfish, 1 ounce rice, 4.5 ounces rice bread, 35.5 ounces bacon.

A strange winged sled has been gliding over the ice of Lake Placid, in northern New York. Conditions being favorable for speed, it often sweeps along at a mile-a-minute clip. With a pair of runners in front and a single one behind, it consists essentially of a light frame supporting a monoplane and a thirty-horse power motor with aerial propeller connected.

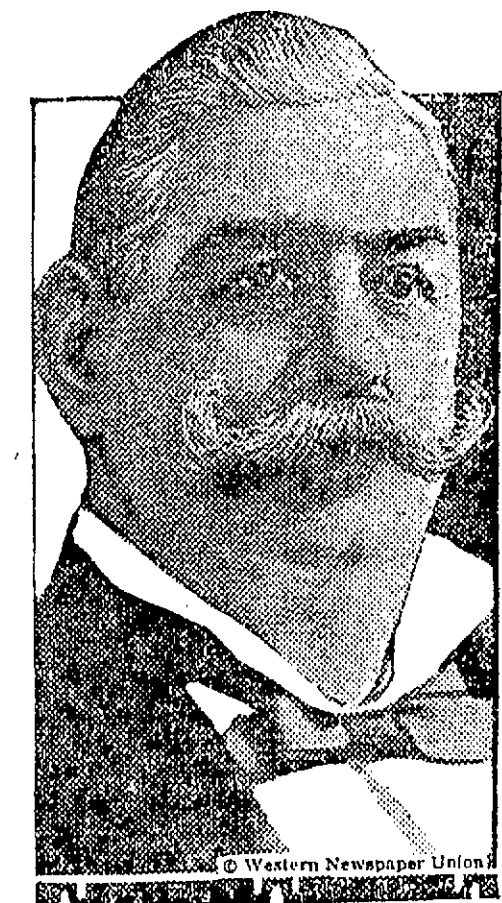
The handsome cab, almost extinct, was invented by Joseph Aloysius Hanson, who was born in York, Eng., in 1803, and died in London, in 1882. The invention was called "patent safety cab."

FAMOUS ATHLETES NOW IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE AT CAMP LEWIS, WASHINGTON



These eight famous athletes have deserted the field of sport for the field of battle and athletic glory for Old Glory. They are now serving at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington. Seated, left to right: Lieut. W. L. Stanton, former football coach; Capt. L. A. Wacker, baseball manager and owner of several Western teams; Rev. Father J. Galvin, former Dublin university football star, and Robert L. Simpson, world's champion hurdler. Standing, left to right: Corp. L. E. Ireland, featherweight wrestler; Capt. T. G. Cook, director of athletics at Camp Lewis; Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion boxer, and Eddie Heindrich, former star all-around athlete of the state college of Washington.

FIRST MAN TO WHIP JOHN L. SULLIVAN



Jimmy Page was the first man to whip John L. Sullivan, but the records are silent. They credit James J. Corbett with that lone distinction.

Jimmy Page was headmaster of the Dwight School, Springfield street, Boston, Mass., and one of his twelve-year-old mischief-makers was one John L. Sullivan. One day, after the young man's teacher could no longer endure Sullivan's idleness and trickiness, he sent for Jimmie Page, long a hero in Boston's school circles.

"Step up here, young man," said Jimmie to John L. "Now you're going to learn better manners."

And John L. stepped up and, without a whimper, took his rattaning in front of the whole class.

But the records don't say a word about this first defeat of John L. Sullivan.

HORNSBY BAT SHY IN MINORS

Prefers to Face Big League Pitchers Who Are Less Wild—Dislikes Shaggy Pills.

Food for deep reflection may be found in the remarks of twenty-one-year-old Rogers Hornsby, the new Debutant of the National league.

The second-best batter of ex-Governor Fenner's organization ought to be an authority on that particular topic.

Batters don't believe in using camouflage on major league pitchers. Listen to him:

"Lead me away from those Class C and D pitchers, who have so much speed they don't know where it's going."

"We played down around my old home league last spring and I was afraid to go to the plate. The kind of birds that throw 'em at your head without trying to be dangerous."

"Up here they 'shoot' at you occasionally. Besides, they have new balls in the big show all the time, and I simply do like to swing at the white ones after looking at the shaggy league pills."

Strong in Baseball. Princeton and West Point boast 200 baseball candidates this spring.

TRIPLE IN UPBERS

Joe Cantillon of the Minneapolis Millers, says he has no patience with ball players who kick on being assigned to upper berths or even doubling up in them. "Why, we used to triple in uppers," says Joe.

Some one expressed doubt as to that and then Joe explained the "system."

"We worked it by relays," he said. "Two hours in bed and two hours on watch. At the end of two hours, the man on the inside of the berth had to get out, the man on the outside moved over and the man who had been sitting up on watch climbed in."

Way Doing His Bit.

It's Way, former Yale and Glant pitcher, is doing his bit by working in a nitro plant in West Virginia. He was turned down in attempts to join several branches of the service on account of defective eyes and ears.

Giant Battery at Camp Dix.

The 31st Infantry at Camp Dix has a giant battery in the persons of Sterling Stryker, the young pitcher, and Lieutenant Kelleher, the catcher. Kelleher, who was a star at Princeton some years ago, never got into a regular game with McGraw's club.

Hughes Is Tired of Coast. Long Tom Hughes has tired of pitching in the Pacific Coast league and is anxious to try his arm in the American association. He may sign with the St. Paul club.

INTERESTING SPORT PARAGRAPHS

This is the busy season for that well-known old veteran, Charles Horse.

Allan Southorn, Brown hurler, has been put in the deferred class by his draft board.

"It's rumored the Great Zim wore out three pairs of running shoes at Hot Springs."

Twenty years ago an offer of \$50,000 for a championship battle would have caused a panic.

Jack Henry was neither promoted nor demoted. He was sent from Washington to the Boston Braves.

While that New York draft board is examining Benny Knutt it might measure the size of his bump of ego.

Lee Magee will find himself at home in Cincinnati, now that he has been traded to Matty by the Browns.

Marty McHale, former Yankee hurler, is now a first lieutenant in the Twenty-second engineers regiment.

Vic Saler has written the Pirates that he will be unable to play this season as his injured ankle has not healed.

A White Sox rumor has it that Swede Risberg will be understood to Chick Gandt this year as a first baseman.

The San Francisco club announces the signing of the veteran John Hummel, with the idea of using him in the outfield.

After an intermission of ten years, rugby football is to be played by Kansas City (Mo.) high school athletes next fall.

Nick Atrock, vaudeville artist of the diamond and coach for the Washington Senators, will again be seen in his usual antics on the field.

Curpender Homer J. Wheaton, reported killed in action in France, was for six years sporting editor of the Worcester, Mass., Gazette.

Both San Antonio and Fort Worth report the signing of Earl Bitting, a third baseman. One of the unguates must be standing on his foot.

The Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast league has made a deal with the Chicago Cubs by which it secures the services of Outfielder Harry Wolter.

Jimmy Archer, by returning to the Pirates, lands with the club with which he started his major league career. Jimmie joined Fred Clarke there in 1904.

That Harvard will hold variety races with Yale and Princeton is practically certain. Both Princeton and Yale have expressed desires to meet the Crimson.

Cornell baseball players will be required to furnish their own uniforms, equipment, etc. When the variety line is "chosen" it will be outfitted by the Athletic association.

George Burns feels that the fates have been unkind to him. Shortly after he received word that he was in class one in the draft, he was notified that he had been traded to the Athletics for Ping Bodie.

When Babe Ruth's days are ended as a major league pitcher he will be shunted into the outfield, instead of being sent to the minors. His hitting ability will keep him in the big show. Last year he hit .326, in 1916, .272, and in 1915, .315.

Eppa Topham Rixey, the elongated Philly hurler, is getting farther away from home every day. He is a lieutenant and has been transferred from Camp Bowie, Tex., to Camp Fremont, Cal. Eppa's speciality is making the catchers' sinistery.

Clifton Heathcote, a "collegian," recently signed by the Cardinals, never attended college. He played semipro ball at York, Pa., and was induced to enter Penn State college last fall. Then a Cards scout nabbed him. Interesting because it proves one way of obtaining an education.

For the past two seasons Walter Johnson has led his league in strikeouts. He fanned 185 men last summer and 228 in 1916 for a total of 413. His best year was in 1910, when he turned back 313 would-be hitters.

Ned Egan, pilot of the Brewers, is hot on the trail of a second baseman. The Brewer infield is not well fortified and Ned wants a classy player or two for the inner garden.

Cincinnati fans are urging Matty to try to pitch this season.

MAGNATES BROUGHT ON HEAVY EXPENSES

High Cost of Major League Ball No Fault of Players.

Club Owners Formed Habit of Spending Money Like Sailors on Shore Leave for Stars of Game—Also Built Fine Parks.

The high cost of baseball, as it applies to the major leagues, is being felt more heavily than ever before by the men who control the game. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by some of the club owners over the expense of running a big league ball club for the past three or four years, but since Uncle Sammed crossed his chop into the big ring it has grown stronger.

Yet, in reality, the magnates have little leeway to yelp, for with the exception of adverse influences caused by the Federal league, they are alone to blame for the cost that operating major league clubs costs like sixty.

The players are not responsible for the fact that the club owners formed a habit of spending money like sailors on shore leave for the stars of the game. They are not to blame because certain clubs or club owners were willing to pay big fat salaries to their headliners. And it is no fault of the player that he has come to expect those things in the big show.

Baseball has grown to be the greatest of sports. It is the most popular pastime and recreation of the American public, and the mugs have made it what it is. They have made it a strictly commercialized sport that is very much in demand, and as in any other business, the club owner who makes the biggest hit with his public is the one who gets the gravy.

There hasn't been a major league ball park built within recent years that was not built to accommodate a world's series crowd. That is the aim of every club—to get into a world's series. But fine parks, high salaries and spirited bidding for the services of the stars of the diamond are the work of the club owners alone, so why should they yelp?

Baseball is a red-blooded sport and a cold-blooded business. It has been built up to a standard level and it must be kept there. So what's the use of the magnate cowering over the high cost of it? He doesn't lead the worst life in the world by a whole lot.

WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FROM WOMEN IN FLORIDA



Sterling golf that simply could not be beaten won the women's championship of the state of Florida, for Miss Ethel Campbell of Philadelphia. She outplayed her rivals, and she outdressed them. Her game was superior in every way, so she had comparatively little trouble in winning the championship. This photo was taken after she had concluded the final round of the match. Miss Campbell's golf in the South this season has been altogether sensational. She has had few bad days, and her average has been extremely high.

One evening the young man called at the girl's shadow apartment. He found her dead. An autopsy revealed that she had died from a natural cause, a malady of the heart. The newspapers told of the finding of the body of the young woman, and a few hours later the deserted husband appeared and identified the remains as those of his young wife. He promised to return later to arrange for the burial, and requested that the body be carefully embalmed. Then he disappeared and never returned.

Love Made Strange Request. The body, with its glass-covered coffin, was placed in a corner of the death room, and some hours later, a man's broken voice came over the telephone, requesting that the body of the girl be held until further orders.

"My team won't be so very bad," says Mack. "No, it won't be as good as I would like. It won't be a pennant winner; that is, I hardly think it will; but my team will play some mighty good baseball, or else I shall be greatly mistaken. I may finish eighth, but I don't expect to."

CONNIE MACK HAS HOPE

Connie Mack can't see why baseball writers everywhere are predicting utter ruin for him next summer.

"My team won't be so very bad," says Mack. "No, it won't be as good as I would like. It won't be a pennant winner; that is, I hardly think it will; but my team will play some mighty good baseball, or else I shall be greatly mistaken. I may finish eighth, but I don't expect to."

Lacks Experienced Oarsmen. Bob Roche, who has been elected captain of the Princeton eight, is the only man with much experience in school, and who has never rowed in a varsity crew. He stroked his freshman eight in 1915, and was a member of the second crew in the two subsequent seasons.

150,000 Saw the Melbourne Cup. A crowd of 150,000 witnessed the running of the Melbourne cup horse race in Australia. The race, run over a two-mile course, was won by Westcourt, a five-year-old gelding. In all the race was worth \$40,000.

No Need for Knotholes. According to Branch Rickey of the Cardinals, 37,000 boys were admitted to championship games played on the home grounds of the Cardinals last season.

Schalk May Beat Record. Ray Schalk of the White Sox has caught in 100 or more games, for five consecutive seasons. George Gibson is the only man who succeeded in making it six.

A. L. Has Two New Leaders. The American league will start the season with two new managers—Ed Barrow of the Red Sox, and Fred Hughes of the Yankees. The National league will have one new leader, Jack Hendricks of the Cardinals.

Noted Driver in Service. Marvin Childs, a prominent trainer of the Grand Circuit, has gone to war and is himself training at Camp Fremont, Kan., where he already has won a sergeant's chevrons. He drove Ben Earl in a record of 2:00%.

MODERN ROMEO TRUE TO HIS LOVE

Lover Steals Into Morgue to Place Flowers on Bier of Girl.

DIED 15 YEARS AGO

Since That Time Sweetheart Has Paid Stealthy Midnight Visits to Gaze on Face of One He Lost.

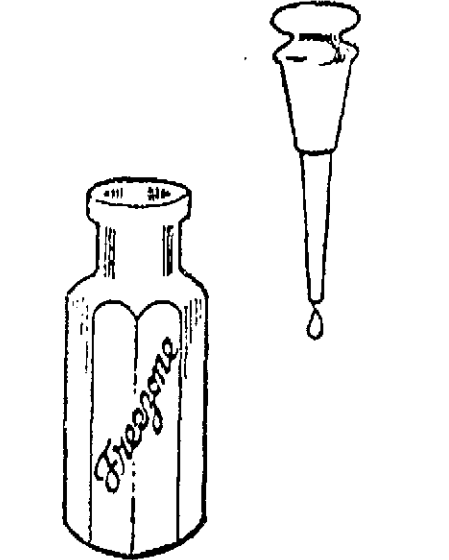
St. Louis.—In the corner of a cold, forbidding room, attached to one of the largest morgues in St. Louis, lies the body of a beautiful girl of twenty. She rests in a glass-covered coffin, a smile upon her lips, and with features as carefully preserved as they were when they pulsed with life and love and hope some 15 years ago. The body has remained unclaimed through all the years, though not forgotten, for at regular periods, a lover, whose identity has remained a secret, quietly slips into the dreary and ghoulish death chamber to deposit beautiful roses upon the casket and gaze at the face of the woman he had loved in life.

The young woman, fair and winsome, left her home in an Illinois town to become the wife of a prosperous merchant, much older than herself. The love she craved was withheld, because her husband was wrapped up in business affairs. One night the young bride stole silently away and, though she was sought and ultimately found, she refused to return to her husband, and took up her life in St. Louis, where she found work and supported herself meagerly, too proud to appeal to her husband for the care he would have given her.

Met

CORNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

The Nasal System.

While mother was arranging the pantry shelves, Marjory handled her spoon, monitoring each spoon by name. Presently she said: "Mamma, I can read."

"Can you, dear?"
"Yes, mamma," said Marjory, "but I don't read like you. I read by smell."

Doing Her Share.

"It takes cheek to kiss a girl."

"Yes, but frequently she is willing to supply the cheek."

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches," GOLD MEDAL, Harnett Oil Capsules taken today, even the backache of tomorrow, taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? GOLD MEDAL, Harnett Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be perfectly free from aching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1896 GOLD MEDAL, Harnett Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would smile at you with her "Real Dutch Irons," as she usually calls GOLD MEDAL, Harnett Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Harnett Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Harnett, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Beware of cheap imitations in soiled packages. Three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Past History.

Elsie's mother held the opinion that instruction should be given to children inculcating whenever possible. There were on different occasions at the table Elsie learned that and is out from a little call, that slices of bacon were helped to make a pig, and so on. One morning at breakfast she looked up from her plate with a puzzled expression.

"Mamma," she inquired, "what was that when it was alive?"

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FLOWERY CLOTHES IN WORLD AT WAR

New York.—The attempt to Dolly Vanderbilt's clothes began in Paris in January. As soon as the French opened their eyes in February, we over here learned that they, over there, had begun the same trick in costume, asserts a prominent fashion writer.

Organdie, printed velvets and flowered chiffons were the materials used.



Flowered muslin frock that shows return to English garden fashions. It is made of blue and pink muslin. Surplice body ties at back, and neck line is finished with upstanding muslin ruche.

For these frocks, which bore close kinship to a softer epoch than the one in which we take our part today.

It is of psychological interest, this introduction into women's apparel of a kind of costume that suggests everything we are not at this hour. There may be no reason that flut of tradition for us to associate flowered muslin, big luffed sleeves with bows at the back, immense English garden hats tied under the chin, and lace-covered parasols, with that part of woman's nature that dwells in coquetry, the eternal appeal to masculine admiration, helplessness, and all the accented tricks of femininity which the world thought it had wiped out to a certain measure.

Yet we do connect these clothes and these traits. The world always looks upon a woman who is frocked in a figured muslin, her eyes shaded with a huge hat, her arms half-bared and a rose at her belt, as one who is out for admiration.

The Leopard and His Spots. There cannot arise a critic so foolish in these days as to suggest that the militant woman is not capable of looking like a Watteau shepherdess if she takes it into her mind to do so. Therefore, our surprise is not that the women of the moment should appear well in the English garden type of clothes, with which one always associates strawberries and cream, low voices, waving hair parted in the middle, and shy, shaggy garlands; but that they should elect this flowery and fustian fashion at this hour.

Yet they are doing it. Both France and America are heaping figured fabrics upon its womanhood. Lace is installed again. Immense bows of tulle, flowing, elbow sleeves; surplice necks with wide handkerchiefs of colored fabrics, are shown and worn by women who have probably spent the morning at a class in nursing at a hospital and will spend the evening at a canteen.

Isn't this a curious psychological thing? Here we have reached for two years the strengthening tendency of women to dress more and more like men in the day, and either very simply or in an Amazonian fashion in the evening.

We have tried to standardize clothes, foolishly, but earnestly, throughout all channels of dress. We know that one of the most important leagues of young women in America is circulating a petition, signed by its members, to the effect that they are to buy only three gowns a season, one for each occasion of the day, the price to be \$30 apiece, and the uniforms to be of standard pattern. And yet these very girls, right on top of such an endeavor as this to conserve and economize, fling themselves into flowered velvets with pink and violet tulle sashes tied with deep bustle bows at the back, and huge hats of Milan straw heaped with flowers!

It may be that the leopard cannot change his spots, but women can certainly change her type at will. She seems to shrink and grow thin, to curve out and grow full, to stand higher or lower in her boots, and to assume at will the militant or the courtly air. In this spring of 1918 it looks as though she were going to do all of these things at various times of the day.

NEW PARIS STYLES IN HATS

New York Milliners Declare American Women Are to Be Made More Beautiful in Latest Creations.

The milliners and couturiers of Fifth avenue, New York, were highly interested when, shown a copy of the special cable message on advance Paris styles in hats, they agreed that American women were to be more beautiful than ever in the new Paris creations. Expressions at some of the leading places follow:

The new hat that has been created by the Parisian modistes is more acceptable than ever. The new silhouette of the spring gown made imperative this revolution in style of hats in order to keep up with the new style gown.

One particular hat was of black lace and black tulle with a garniture of flowers and ribbons. The low and round crown effect was very much in evidence in nearly all the new style top hats.

The long front and short back brimmed hat will be very much in vogue this spring. The rough straw

Chinese Influence Preferred. There is not much feeling of satisfaction in the adoption of Japanese clothes. Once upon a time whatever came from the Little Kingdom was eagerly seized as having artistic merit of the highest order, but times and thoughts have changed. Japanese art has been so cheaply commercialized throughout America, and its little shops outline the boardwalks of the pleasure resorts in such a prolific manner, that we prefer to go to China—the vast spaces around the Great Wall—for suggestions.

The greater designers in Paris have preferred China to Japan for half a dozen years, and we in America have made the kimono too much a part of our early-morning life, at \$2 per garment, that we may not see in this effort of the house of Cheruit an open path to beauty.

Entire Gowns of Jet. The house of Chollat has thrown its influence into many channels, and the gowns of its making, which arrived in this country later than all the others, increase the respect we must pay to Jet. The designer who has christened a frock of jet and wondered if the style would ever return in order that she might revive it into something modern, may go to the work with enthusiasm.

Chollat is not the only designer who widens Jet around the wheel of fashion into the top place, but she is the one designer who introduces entire gowns of it. These are conical creations, that cling to the figure like a glittering caress and whiten in a brilliant way the skin of the neck and arms, which are left uncovered. These gowns have trains of tulle or lace, and they are costly—Oh! very, very costly!

The average mind they may seem a bit heavy for an American spring, and it is safe to say that the woman who buys a costly evening gown in April of this year 1918 will expect it to do duty through the summer season. Even our glittering birds of paradise, who heretofore floated through a forest of riches showing their plumage and thinking nothing of the cares of life, have been changed heart and soul by the war and its errors into creatures of self-sacrifice and much higher ideas.

Choosing Green for Suits.

Another thing that the house of Chollat has done to get us away from a conventional fashion is the exploitation of green for the street. It may be roughly said that there are a thousand navy blue gowns to a hundred of any other color, and, admirable as dark blue is, the world grows a bit



Organdie redingote of corn color, tucked and trimmed with Val lace and worn over a narrow corn satin slip. Belt of Nattier blue taffeta. Straw hat, with crown of organdie.

worship of the monotonous procession of gowns in this color which moves to and fro from France to Alaska. We are weary of something else. We are like the heroine of the novel, who passionately wished for just a thread of scarlet in her costume to make her believe that there was happiness and gaiety in the world.

Chollat gives us green to quiet our nerves. She gives us a chance to get away from navy blue and still remain demurely and soberly frocked.

Separate Skirts. Many novelty skirts are being taken, as well as the staple numbers, says the Drygoods Economist. Silks and satins are having a considerable vogue, and there is a good demand for stripes, checks and plaids in these fabrics.

Skirts of foulard and of crepe de chine are favored to some extent. The medium-priced skirt continues to be found in poplins, serges, gabardines and treatings. Checked and striped do all of these things at various times of the day.

combined with satin, taffeta, georgette crepe and horse hair will look very pretty indeed with these new hats. We shall add to it the short, cute, little harem veil on some, while on others we will put the chin strap, which gives the wearer a very short and youthful appearance.

For Your Table.

Table covers are not all velvet and silk. Long, narrow ones of a coarse-thread creamy crush are very much used. Embroidered in heavy silk, in a conventional flower design, in yellow and green, black outlined and red centered, they are most artistic.

Concealed Beauty. Silver ribbon under the chiffon or run through embroidered eyelets in the chiffon enters into the trimming scheme of certain very chic dresses, and lace or embroidery under the thin stuff is usually better looking than much embroidery of the outer veiling.

ECZEMA CAUSED YEARS OF INTENSE AGONY

"I have suffered intense agony from Eczema on my leg and other parts of my body for years, and received only temporary relief from other preparations. It is only a month since I started to use PETERSON'S OINTMENT, and there is no sign of Eczema or itching. You can refer to me—Ben C. Talbot, of Fenfield St., Buffalo, N. Y."

I've got a hundred testimonials, says Peterson, just as sincere and honest as this one. Years ago, when I first started to put out PETERSON'S OINTMENT, I made any man a box that it is slightly guaranteed for Eczema, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Itch, Bleeding, and Itching Piles, Throat, Skin Diseases, Chafes, Burns, Scalds and Sunburn, and if not satisfactory any drugist will return your money. 30¢ a box.

A Traveling Elephant.

Horace, aged three, of Winchester, received a book of animal pictures in which he became very much interested, and asked his mother many questions. One night he was looking at the picture of the elephant and, pointing to the elephant's trunk, said: "What's that, mother?"

She told him it was the elephant's trunk.

Two days later he was looking at the book and saw the picture of the elephant again. With childish glee he ran to his mother, exclaiming: "Oh, mother, look at the elephant's tail!"

"Does your mother want any horse radish today, little lady?" asked the mother.

"No, sir," answered four-year-old Marlon. "My daddy's horse has gone to war."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

A woman makes a rival happy by envying her.

However, the disgrace of poverty is overshadowed by discomfort.

Had To Quit Work Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Ragless, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, and I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling, and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling. 'The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted.'"

Secure before me, GEO. W. DEMPSTER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

What Do You Know About CATTLE? Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS? Drop in a moment and get FREE INFORMATION about CATTLE, BREEDS AND ORIGINS, about all breeds of cattle on earth, and life insurance on a COW, WARREN, WIS.

Heal Skin Troubles That Itch and Burn with CUTICURA. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Everywhere Soap 25¢ Ointment 25¢.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN to Learn the Barber Trade Why wait to be old again? It pays, it's easy, no experience necessary; tools free. The Wisconsin Barber College, 301 Central St., Milwaukee, Wis.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 15-1018.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—hot flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GORDON, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through the change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE LEMMA, Box 107, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND has the greatest record for the greatest good.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

BODY MERE TOOL OF SOUL

Spiritual Part of Humanity Believed in the East to Be an Unwilling Prisoner.

In the East it is supposed that dreams are the actual happenings to the soul when it leaves our body while we are asleep. They believe that the soul is an unwilling prisoner within us, and the moment we relax our vigil in sleep it leaves the body to attend to its own affairs and some of us possess the faculty of commanding the soul at a given hour when we wish to awake.

From this originates the theory of heaven and hell. When the long sleep comes at last and the soul is bodiless it must find some sort of lodging, and this lodging is meted out according to the conduct of the body in which the soul was a tenant. The body is not taken into consideration, since it is only the tool of the soul. Therefore the soul is held accountable.—Exchange.

To Study War in College.

With the record-breaking enrollment of 1,080 regular students and many others who attend more or less regularly, the course on the great war, a special course of lectures, is proving itself one of the most popular courses ever given at the University of Wisconsin. The course, which was established last spring, continued during summer session and during both semesters this year meets twice a week to hear lectures on various phases of the war and its problems by professors and others who have made special studies of particular problems. Although students receive but one credit for the course, 1,080 students from all colleges are regularly enrolled and many others attend without enrolling. About 200 from outside the university attend regularly, since the lectures are open to the public.—University Bulletin.

Teaching Children Natural History.

The approved method of teaching very young children is to disguise the instruction under the cloak of amusement. An interesting development in the carrying out of this idea is found in the sand pictures of Walter A. Ward, which are described in the Popular Science Monthly. Cardboards covered with colored pictures of animals are given to the children together with bottles containing the various colored sands. The children paint the body of the animals with glue, and then carefully cover the colored portions of the animal bodies with the appropriate colors of sand.

Her Opinion.

He—My love is like the rose in your hair—it is—
She—Artificial.

There are many mugs, plenty of cheek and lots of chin in a barber shop.

Good people who fail to die young usually die poor.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living
You Cannot be Constipated and Happy
Genuine bears signature
Small Pill, Small Price
ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Win the War by Preparing the Land
Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN; MADISON, WISCONSIN

Mean Surmise. "The girl who sat at Anne's is always boasting of the calls she has." "I guess she's a telephone operator."

Force of Habit. Page Boy—Your wife wishes to speak to you on the telephone, sir. Bon Vivant—Go! Lor! Fetch me a clove, boy—quick!—Boston Transcript.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken on internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for twenty-four years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Even the horn liar speaks the truth occasionally.

When a toper sees things double his glasses are a little bit too strong.

Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a **HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE** and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway fares to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich. Canadian Government Agents.

Buy Copper Stocks For Investment
We mean the low priced coppers like **Nixon-Nevada**
It sold last March at 26c a share, this March at \$1.06 a share, and we expect it will sell at \$10.00 a share. United Verde sold at \$1.00 per share, and as high as \$45 per share. You now have the sure chance for profit in Nixon-Nevada.

We will be pleased to fill any order and will carry Nixon-Nevada on margin.

SEND FOR THE CURB BAROMETER
Eastman & Company
Mills Building NEW YORK CITY
Newport Building BOSTON, MASS.
Stock Exchange and Bank References

Send for Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book
It shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle per steer	\$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29

There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere—free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

The Hand

OF BIG LOSSES—SELL MALES.

After the Hatching Season Cook, Can, Sell or Confine All the Roosters—Infertile Eggs Keep Best.



After the Hatching Season Cook, Can, Sell or Confine All the Roosters—Infertile Eggs Keep Best.

INFERTILE EGGS MUCH PREFERRED

Loss in Careless Handling Estimated at \$45,000,000 Yearly in United States.

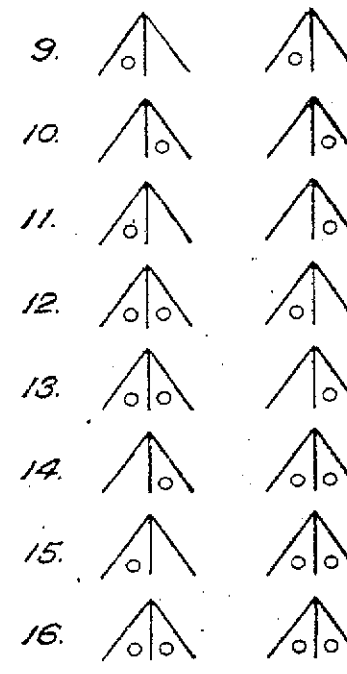
DISPOSE OF ALL MALE BIRDS

Warm Weather Will Soon Begin to Take Toll Unless Roosters Are Removed From Laying Pens—Not Needed for Eggs.

Forty-five million dollars every year is the estimated loss from improper methods of producing and handling eggs, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. About one-third of this loss is due to careless handling of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to incubate, and is preventable. Production of infertile eggs is the remedy.

Male Not Necessary.

An infertile egg is one that is laid by a hen that has not been allowed to run with a male bird. In most cases 11 days is long enough to wait for the eggs to become infertile after the male bird is removed from the females. The male bird in the flock has no influence on the number of eggs the hens lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg, which is not necessary when the egg is to be sent to market or used for table purposes. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one. Infertile eggs keep in good condition in proper care. After the hatching season, cook, can, sell, or confine all of the male birds. Then not running with a male



Toe Marks Used to Identify Chicks.

Too Marks Identify Chicks. Poultry raisers frequently make the mistake of keeping old hens on their farms and killing the younger hens and pullets because they are unable to distinguish them after the pullets have matured. Marking the chicks when they are young with a toe punch will help to avoid this and will enable the poultryman to determine readily the age and breeding and to keep any other records desired. The chicks should be marked before they are transferred to the brooder or moved coop. The accompanying diagram shows 16 different marks that may be used.

WHY HATCH CHICKENS EARLY

Those Coming Out in Spring Are Large in Summer and Lay Eggs in Following Winter.

Chickens hatched early in the spring are large in the summer, mature early in the fall, and lay eggs in the winter. They will start early the following spring, produce earlier chickens, and the process will be repeated by the offspring.

But the chickens hatched late in the

Kinds of Chick Brooders.

Brooding systems may be classified as follows according to their capacity: Individual brooders or hovers holding from 25 to 100 chicks; coal, gasoline, or engine or distillate oil stove brooders with a capacity varying from 200 to 1,200 chicks; and hot-water pipe systems the capacity of which is unlimited. The beginner, if possible, should thoroughly investigate the brooding equipment used on successful poultry farms which have been in operation for some years.

PARTIES LOOK FOR POLITICAL STRAWS

BOTH APPROACHING THE FALL CAMPAIGN WITH CONSIDERABLE UNCERTAINTY.

PROBLEM FOR REPUBLICANS

How to Support the War Loyalists and Yet Criticize the Administration—Daniels Not Glad Baker Put Up His Lightning Rod.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington.—Judging from the talk that is heard around the halls of congress, both parties are approaching the congressional campaign this year with some trepidation and a great deal of uncertainty. Everything like a political straw is considered carefully and the results of any election analyzed with particular care. The elections in four districts in New York received the attention of the politicians and both sides tried to see whether there was any comfort for them as a forecast of what the people might do next November when the entire congress is to be elected. And strange to say, neither side claimed very much comfort out of it. The Democrats elected four Democrats to succeed Democrats, although it was said that one district might possibly have been considered Republican on account of boundary changes. Had the Republicans carried that district or any other they would have considered it a very favorable straw showing the wind blowing in their direction.

A group of Republican members were discussing the difficulties under which they are laboring at the present time. "We must show the people why the Democrats should be turned out and Republicans put in," suggested one of the men. "We have a rather difficult task," remarked another. "We must support the war; that is not only our desire but our duty, but in supporting the war we can criticize the methods of carrying it on."

That received sanction until another man with a wise old head remarked that it would be very difficult for the people to distinguish between criticizing the methods of the war and criticizing the war itself. At the same time the Republicans believe they can point to their record in support of war measures to prove the loyalty of the party.

Several years ago there happened to be severe criticism in the public press upon one cabinet officer. Then, suddenly, another cabinet officer was the shining mark of those who write and speak and say things about administration. The man who had been so severely criticized came into a cabinet meeting, smiling and seemingly well pleased with everything. He went up to his cabinet colleague and shook his hand.

"Mr. Secretary," said he, "allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for erecting your lightning rod."

Everybody enjoyed the joke. Secretary Daniels, who had been a target for a few years, or until he demonstrated that he had the navy in proper lighting trim, was asked if he was not pleased because Secretary Baker had recently "run up a lightning rod" and was catching the shafts and bolts which were formerly directed toward the navy.

"No," said Daniels, "because I think that this criticism of Baker is unjust. Besides," he added with a twinkle in his eye, "you see I had got used to it."

Power and responsibility change the point of view of statesmen as well as of politicians. It was former Speaker Reed who told the Democrats upon the eve of their assumption of full control of the government in 1903 that they would be themselves confronted with the "eternal verities" and that they could not manage the government along the lines which they had advocated when they were the minority party. It is not strange that the Democratic party, particularly under the stress of a great war, has greatly modified its attitude in one very important particular. The view of statesmen has considerably altered.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey called attention to this change and said that it was "remarkable how the two parties have changed sides" and that the Democrats were for centralized power and the Republicans for states' rights. This fact has been demonstrated on several occasions during consideration of measures which have granted more power to the national administration and, as a consequence, taken from the states a considerable portion of the power which they heretofore possessed.

Vice President Marshall, in commenting upon this feature, said it was natural that the party in power should be drawn to and centralized around the national government and that the party out of power should make its stand for the rights of the states and against centralization.

Quite frequently allusions are made to the work of Secretary McAdoo. In the senate not long ago Senator Shafroth explained why something had not been done in the state department because the secretary of state was a very busy man.

"The secretary of state is pretty busy," remarked Senator Norris of Nebraska, "but as compared with the burdens which have been placed by law upon the shoulders of the secretary of the treasury, the burdens of the secretary of state are infinitesimal."

Further along in the discussion Norris remarked that the secretary of the treasury was having his own way and a motion to change a provision in a pending bill could not prevail. "Because we have got into the habit of doing things according to the rules adopted by the secretary of the treasury, and I suppose that we will continue along that line."

Congressman Webb of North Carolina, chairman of the judiciary committee, became the sponsor of a bill which has appeared in many forms during the last ten years, usually introduced "by request," indicating that the member introducing it did not care to farther it, and which shows the persistence of one particular individual. Many years ago, it may have been a quarter of a century, a man began circulating a bureau for the study of legislation, a bureau for the study of legislation, a bureau for the study of legislation. In one form or another the bill has been presented in every congress and at times a considerable amount of argument has been printed in its favor. It is rather remarkable that this bureau has not been created, for it seems to be about the easiest thing in the world to establish with a salary list attached. The Webb bill provides that the chief of the bureau shall receive a salary of only \$4,000, and the clerical force brings the total sum up to only \$10,000. The man who has been behind this scheme all these years ought to know it would be difficult to establish a bureau with a salary list attached. If he had made it \$50,000 or \$100,000, he might have had some chance of getting it through congress.

Changed conditions in the Southern states as regards agriculture came up for comment during consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was pointed out that the South was now self-supporting in the way of raising food, while only a short time ago it had to buy a large quantity of its food from the North and West. The time was in the South when they had three great staples, cotton, cane and tobacco, and regarded other agricultural products as rather incidental. But now the South produces wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, and, in the meat line, cattle, hogs and chickens.

During the discussion Senator Williams of Mississippi gave as one reason for the change the offering of prizes at county fairs, and gave individual instances of how color classes had been organized and boys had been engaged in intensive farming. While that has helped some, the real reason for the changed agricultural conditions in the South, it was brought out, is the failure of some crops, the possibility of losses on staples, and the propaganda which has been carried on by the agricultural department for many years pointing out the advantages of diversified farming, and also showing Southern farmers that their soils were good for something besides a few standard products.

Eulogies of dead members of congress are a good deal of a fact. The houses they are held on Sundays with a few people in the galleries and sometimes not more than a half dozen members of the house present. The ceremonies are usually slurred over and sometimes the members who appear to have addressed the house were not even on the floor. And yet there are occasions when those eulogies bring out interesting facts. Such was the case in regard to the late Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut. Although very few members eulogized him, the character of the men who participated showed that he had won a high place in the house of representatives. Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin of North Carolina, Minority Leader Mann of Illinois, and Congressman Fordney of Michigan, the ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee, were among the men who paid their last tribute to Mr. Hill.

Congressman Kitchin, in speaking of Hill, said: "If we except the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, the incomparable minority leader, I don't know of any other man in the house in the last fifteen years who was as tireless as he was, or as diligent a student of legislation as Mr. Hill."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi comes right out and says what he thinks when he becomes aroused by debate that takes place in the senate. Recently there had been more or less comment on what the country was suffering on account of the war, and after listening some time to the Mississippi senator "cut loose" and said what he thought. In the course of his remarks he made this statement:

"People suffering on account of the war? Labor suffering? Labor never had as much money in the life of the world, here or anywhere else. Farmers suffering? They never made as much money out of their cattle and corn and oats and wheat and cotton and hogs since agriculture came into existence, here or anywhere else, as they are making now."

So Considerate. "Even if your friends don't like Little Leftover I hope you are careful not to say anything in her presence to hurt her feelings."

Kiss—Or—Whenever she comes near me I always make a little way off from her and whisper.

At a husking bee in Somerset, Ky., a light yellow ear, bore red grain in the form of an almost perfect cross. The ear was placed on exhibition and attracted much attention, adding considerably to the town's Red Cross subscriptions.

FAMOUS ATHLETES NOW IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE AT CAMP LEWIS, WASHINGTON

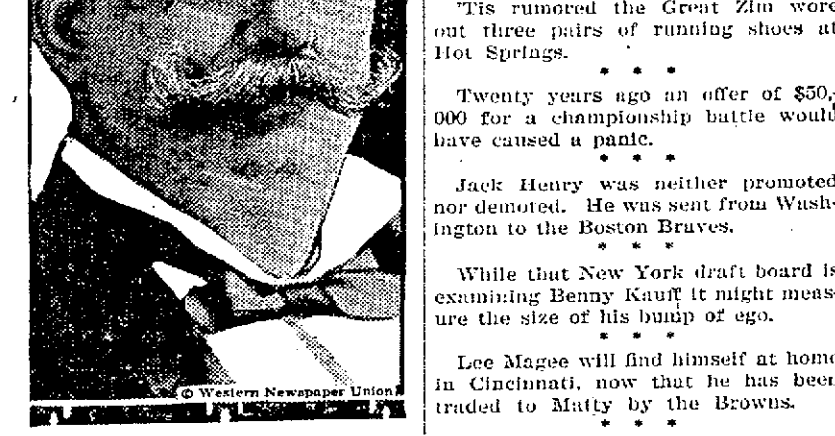


These eight famous athletes have deserted the field of sport for the field of battle and athletic glory for Old Glory. They are now serving at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

Seated, left to right: Lieut. W. L. Stanton, former football coach; Capt. L. A. Wattleit, baseball manager and owner of several Western teams; Rev. Father J. Galvin, former Dublin university football star, and Robert L. Simpson, world's champion hurdler.

Standing, left to right: Corp. L. E. Ireland, featherweight wrestler; Capt. T. G. Cook, director of athletics at Camp Lewis; Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion boxer, and Eddie Heinholz, former star all-round athlete of the State college of Washington.

FIRST MAN TO WHIP JOHN L. SULLIVAN



Jimmy Page was the first man to whip John L. Sullivan, but the records are silent. They credit James J. Corbett with that tone distinction. Jimmy Page was headmaster of the Dwight School, Springfield street, Boston, Mass., and one of his twelve-year-old mischief-makers was one John L. Sullivan. One day, after the young man's teacher could no longer endure Sullivan's idleness and trickiness, he sent for Jimmy Page, long a hero in Boston's school circles.

"Step up here, young man," said Jimmy to John L. "Now you're going to learn better answers."

And John L. stepped up and, without a word, took his rat-tuning in front of the whole class.

But the records don't say a word about this first defeat of John L. Sullivan.

HORNSBY BAT SHY IN MINORS

Prefers to Face Big League Pitchers Who Are Less Wild—Dislikes Shaggy Pills.

Food for deep reflection may be found in the remarks of twenty-one-year-old Rogers Hornsby, the new Delahanty of the National league.

The second-best batter of ex-Governor Taft's organization ought to be an authority on that particular topic.

Rogers doesn't believe in using rattunage on major league pitchers. Listen to him:

"I've come away from those Class C and D pitchers, who have so much speed they don't know where it's going."

"We played down around my old home league last spring and I was afraid to go to the plate. The kind of birds that threw 'em at your head without trying to be dangerous."

"Up here they 'shoot at you occasionally, but you generally know when it's coming. Besides, they have new balls in the big show all the time, and I surely do like to swing at the white ones after looking at the shaggy bush league pills."

Strong in Baseball. Princeton and West Point boast 200 baseball candidates this spring.

TRIPLE IN UPBERS

Joe Cantillon of the Minneapolis Millers, says he has no patience with ball players who kick on being assigned to upper berths or even doubling up in them. "Why, we used to triple in uppers," says Joe.

Some one expressed doubt as to that and then Joe explained the "system."

"We worked it by relays," he said. "Two hours in bed and two hours on watch. At the end of two hours, the man on the inside of the berth had to get out the man on the outside moved in and the man who had been sitting up on watch climbed in."

MAGNATES BROUGHT ON HEAVY EXPENSES

High Cost of Major League Ball No Fault of Players.

Club Owners Formed Habit of Spending Money Like Sailors on Shore Leave for Stars of Game—Also Built Fine Parks.

The high cost of baseball, as it applies to the major leagues, is being felt more heavily than ever before by the men who control the game.

There has been a great deal of discussion recently, even by some of the club owners, over the expense of running a big league ball club for the past three or four years, but since Uncle Samuel passed his check upon the big ring it has grown stronger.

Yet, in reality, the magnates have little to complain of, for with the exception of adverse influence caused by the Federal league, they are alone to blame for the fact that operating major league clubs costs like sixty.

The players are not responsible for the fact that the club owners formed a habit of spending money like sailors on shore leave for the stars of the game. They are not to blame because certain clubs or club owners were willing to pay big salaries to their headliners. And it is no fault of the player that he has come to expect these things in the big show.

Baseball has grown to be the greatest of sports. It is the most popular pastime and recreation of the American public, and the magnates have made it what it is. They have made it a strictly commercialized sport that is very much in demand, and as in any other business, the club owner who makes the biggest hit with his public is the one who gets the gravy.

There hasn't been a major league ball park built within recent years that was not built to accommodate a world's series crowd. That is the aim of every club—to get into a world's series. But fine parks, high salaries and spirited bidding for the services of the stars of the diamond are the work of the club owners alone, so why should they yelp?

Baseball is a red-hot sport and a cold-blooded business. It has been built up to a standard level and it must be kept there. So what's the use of the magnate chattering over the high cost of it? He doesn't lead the worst life in the world by a whole lot.

WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FROM WOMEN IN FLORIDA



Sterling golf that simply could not be beaten won the women's championship of the state of Florida, for Miss Ethel Campbell of Philadelphia. She outplayed her rivals and she outdrove them. Her game was superior in every way, so she had comparatively little trouble in winning the championship. This photo was taken after she had concluded the final round of the match. Miss Campbell's golf in the South this season has been altogether sensational. She has had few bad days, and her average has been extremely high.

CONNIE MACK HAS HOPE

Connie Mack can't see why baseball writers everywhere are predicting utter ruin for him next summer.

"My team won't be so very bad," says Mack. "No, it won't be as good as I would like. It won't be a pennant winner; that is, I hardly think it will; but my team will play some mighty good baseball, or else I shall be greatly mistaken. I may finish eighth, but I don't expect to."

Lacks Experienced Oarsmen. Bob Roche, who has been elected captain of the Princeton eight, is the only man with much experience in school, and who has never rowed in a varsity crew. He stroked his freshman eight in 1914 and was a member of the same crew in the two subsequent seasons.

150,000 Saw the Melbourne Cup. A crowd of 150,000 witnessed the running of the Melbourne cup horse race in Australia. The race, run over a two-mile course, was won by Westcourt, a five-year-old gelding. In all the race was worth \$40,000.

No Need for Knotholes. According to Branch Rickey of the Cardinals, 37,000 boys were admitted to championship games played on the home grounds of the Cardinals last season.

Schalk May Beat Record. Ray Schalk of the White Sox has caught in 100 or more games, for five consecutive seasons. George Gibson is the only man who succeeded in making it six.

A. L. Has Two New Leaders. The American league will start the season with two new managers—Ed Barrow of the Red Sox, and Miller Huggins of the Yankees. The National league will have one new leader, Jack Hendricks of the Cardinals.

Noted Driver in Service. Marvin Childs, a prominent trainer of the Grand Circuit, has gone to war and is presently training at Camp Funston, Kan., where he already has won a sergeant's chevrons. He drove his car to a record of 2,000.

Burglars Particular. Unlabeled, Pa.—Burglars broke into the home of Mrs. Annette Prunks and stole two dozen fresh eggs, some potatoes, a jar of blossoming plants, several dollars in money and a gold watch.

MODERN ROMEO TRUE TO HIS LOVE

Lover Steals Into Morgue to Place Flowers on Bier of Girl.

DIED 15 YEARS AGO

Since That Time Sweetheart Has Paid Stealthy Midnight Visits to Gaze on Face of One He Lost.

St. Louis.—In the corner of a cold, forbidding room, attached to one of the largest morgues in St. Louis, lies the body of a beautiful girl of twenty. She rests in a glass-covered coffin, a smile upon her lips, and with features as carefully preserved as they were when they passed with life and love and hope some 15 years ago. The body has remained unclaimed through all the years, though not forgotten, for at regular periods, a lover, whose identity has remained a secret, quietly slips into the dreary and gruesome death chamber to deposit beautiful roses upon the casket and gaze at the face of the woman he had loved in life.

The young woman, fair and winsome, left her home in an Illinois town to become the wife of a prosperous merchant, much older than herself. The love she enjoyed was withheld, because her husband was wrapped up in business affairs. One night the young bride stole shyly away and, though she was sought and ultimately found, she refused to return to her husband, and took up her life in St. Louis, where she found work and supported herself meagerly, too proud to appeal to her husband for the care he would have given her.

Met a Younger Lover. One day she accidentally met a young man, a struggling youth who was ambitious to become a lawyer, but was without means aside from his pittance obtained in an attorney's office. Their friendship ripened into love, as they were drawn together by



Deposits Beautiful Roses Upon the Gasket.

mutual understanding of each other's struggle and difficulties. The girl planned for a divorce and the young man pledged his scanty funds to aid her purpose.

One evening the young man called at the girl's shabby apartment. He found her dead. An autopsy revealed that she had died from a natural cause, a malady of the heart. The newspapers told of the finding of the body of the young woman, and a few hours later the body of a married girl he had met and loved was found in those of his young wife. He promised to return later to arrange for the burial, and requested that the body be carefully embalmed. Then he disappeared and never returned.

Lover Made Strange Request.

The body, with its glass-covered coffin, was placed in a corner of the death room, and some hours later a man's broken voice came over the telephone, requesting that the body of the girl be laid out further orders. That night the death chamber had a visitor, and in the casket reposed a bouquet of roses and a note. The contents of the note were not divulged by the undertakers, but the body of the girl remained unburied.

That was 15 years ago. Through some mysterious process of the embalmer, the body of the girl has remained as it was in life. Twelve times during the 15 years the undertakers have found fresh flowers on the glass above the girl's smiling face. Each time the lid of the case has been found open and the hair revealing the touch of a woman's hand. Occasionally a note is found, a word of thanks for keeping the promise to save the body from the tomb. The undertakers declare they will never bury the body until the faithful lover either reveals his identity or eventually fails to return to pay his tribute of love to all that remains, earthly, of the one he loved and lost.

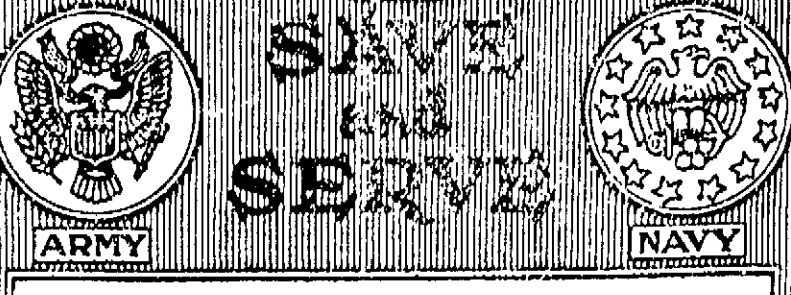
Bites Nails, But Is Too Weak to Fight. Oswego, N. Y.—Otto Mott has been rejected for army service because he is not physically fit. Mott spends his summers biting nails in extreme idleness. He offered to go over and chew up the German barbed wire, but the board decided his health wouldn't permit it.

Fawn Mothers Kittens. Ojet, Cal.—Dolly, the fawn of Webb Wilcox, is mothering a pair of pet kittens, taking good care of the little animals.

Yawns, Dislocates Jaw. North Vernon, Ind.—"Ho, hum," she remarked. Then she high-signed for a doctor.

Her jaw was dislocated. The experience taught Miss Cordelia Wise not to yawn carelessly again.

Burglars Particular. Unlabeled, Pa.—Burglars broke into the home of Mrs. Annette Prunks and stole two dozen fresh eggs, some potatoes, a jar of blossoming plants, several dollars in money and a gold watch.



Have You A Brother The War?

YES! You have 500,000 in France today. You have more than that in training. What are you doing for them? They are fighting for you. They're dying for you. Are you doing your part at home?

The Third Liberty Loan is needed to feed and clothe your brothers at the front. Get behind it with all your resources. Buy Bonds. Talk Bonds. Think Bonds and show the "boys" we're going to take good care of them whenever the call comes. Bank regularly in a Savings Account at this bank and be ready to help Uncle Sammy in his time of need.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

West Side

MAZOLA

for thrift and quality—in deep frying,
sauteing, shortening and salad dressings

Mazola is more economical for general cooking than butter, lard or suet—because it can be used over and over again—does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another.


And Food Administrator Hoover asks you to save these animal fats.

Mazola is pressed from the heart of golden American corn—is as pure and sweet as the most delicate food cooked in it.

Thousands of housewives have solved the fat problem with Mazola—and so can you.

Get it from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—the large sizes are most economical. Also ask for the free Mazola Book of Recipes, or write us direct.

Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.



Corn Products Refining Co.
New York

Selling Representatives
National Starch Company
285 E. Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Liberty Bonds

Are a good investment.
They are absolutely safe.
They pay a good rate of interest.
The interest coupons payable here.
Our own United States back of them.
Everyone should buy them.
Our steel vaults will protect them for you FREE.
We recommend them.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Repair Time Is Here

Did winter leave your porch in bad shape? Does your roof leak, or do you need new clothesline posts? Springtime is repair time—undoing the damage of winter. Take an inventory of what is needed. Let us estimate the cost for you.

Universal Portland Cement

is good for many repairs—good for a new sidewalk to replace the old wood walk, to build new cellar stairs, to make a solid foundation under porch posts, or to make a weatherproof porch floor and steps. The price is about the same as it was last year.

Get these jobs done before it is too late to get good mechanics.

No order is too small or too big to get our careful attention.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

MEETING OF WOMAN'S COUNCIL

April 11, 1918.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Witter, chairman of Wood County Council of Defense, Mrs. Kellogg, acting chairman, opened the meeting with a talk on the Third Liberty Loan issue. Judge Conway talked to us on the organization of the Red Cross in the rural districts. Mrs. Looze, chairman on food conservation, read a letter from the Federal Food Administrator for Wisconsin, Magnus Swenson, on the hoarding of wheat or wheat products. Mrs. Richard Gibson talked on Child Welfare, the Americanization of the children; 25 per cent of our men drafted for the army were defective, having broken arches, poor eyesight, etc. Mrs. Haswell, chairman state associate nurses, told of the great demand for war nurses. Wisconsin's quota is 100. Four committees were formed for Red Cross nurse enrollment. Mrs. Haswell being appointed chairman of one committee. Training course beginning in 2nd year high school.

Four chairmen being present were Mrs. Jones of Seneca. Held two meetings to organize a social club and do Red Cross work. Mrs. Imig of Rudolph had a very successful meeting and are doing Red Cross work. Miss Attridge of Saratoga held one general meeting. Mrs. Whitman of Sigel, one meeting; Mrs. Drost of Babcock and her committee gave a patriotic luncheon on election night. One woman walked five miles to attend this meeting and bring her contributions. Miss Fitch of Nekosia and Mrs. McGrath of Biron also were present. Mrs. MacKinnon, chairman Heligan Relief gave a very interesting talk on the work for the Belgians in Belgium, this being a branch of the Red Cross.

Maud Voss,
Acting Secretary.

Council of Defense Woman's Headquarters at Library.

HARKOWSKI-SCHENOCK

Miss Mary Harkowski of Junction City and Bob Schenock of this city were united at the Catholic church in Junction City on Tuesday morning. A big wedding celebration followed at the home of the bride. They will make this city their home.

WE BUY OLD TIRES

—If you have any old auto tires to sell and want to get more for them than you can get other place, bring them to us. Wood County Tire Repair Co., east side, near New Market.

J. F. Golon of Merrill, a former resident of Rudolph, was in the city on Monday looking after some business matters. Mr. Golon is engaged in farming near Merrill, being located about two miles from town, and reports that he likes it up there first rate.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED.—To purchase small cash register. Enquire at Wood County Tire Repair Co., east side. 1t

TO TRADE.—Farm for city property. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Nixon. 1t

FOR SALE.—Horse corn planter and one disc. Nels Jensen, R. D. 8, phone 2112. 1t

FOR SALE.—Fresh milk cows. F. W. Jones, Grand Rapids, R. D. No. 5. 2t

FOR SALE.—Single-cylinder Harley-Davidson motorcycle. First check for \$90 takes it. See J. A. Staub. 2t

FOR SALE.—Team of bay mares, weight 3000, harness with them; well matched and in good condition. Will work anywhere. Price \$400. Also several brood sows; 5 grade Holstein cows and heifers, one fresh and one to freshen soon, all tuberculin tested. Stock may be seen at farm near Vesper. Enquire of W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids, Wis. Phone 563. 2t

FOR SALE.—High grade Guernsey bull calf two weeks old. Mother my best cow. Siro pure bred. Heifer calves for sale also. D. D. Conway. 2t

WANTED.—Good girl. No washing. Apply Mrs. J. Hamner, telephone 523, 197 3rd St. N. 2t

FOR SALE.—Organ in good condition, table coal heater. Inquire of Mrs. M. F. Robbins, Rudolph, Wisconsin. 2t

FOR SALE.—At Spring Hill farm, registered Holstein bull, 13 months old, mostly white; dam's record over 12,000 lbs milk and 380 lbs. fat last year. Price \$125. Have also young bull calves from the same dam with record up to 12,800 lbs. milk and 418 lbs. fat in year. In Wood county cow test association. For particulars see—H. J. Bassanoor, Vesper, Wis. 2t

FOR SALE.—Modern 7-room house on Baker street will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Enquire of G. R. Schuman, phone 689. 1t

FOR RENT.—Comfortable house and ground for garden, south Lincoln street, outside city limits. Apply this office or to Nick Young, R. D. No. 6. 3t

FOR SALE.—Timothy and clover hay. Inquire of J. I. Chaille, R. 2, Box 19, Grand Rapids, Wis. 2t*

FOR SALE.—7-room house and half acre of land, will be sold cheap if taken at once. V. A. Kleppine, 1237 West Cleveland St. 4t*

WANTED.—Competent girl or woman housekeeper. Inquire at the Tribune office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One 8 Baby Grand Chevrolet, one Ford roadster, one Studebaker and one Overland. All five-passenger cars except the Ford. Ebbe's Garage.

—The only spring fruit that is cheap—oranges at 25c a dozen at Howard's Variety Store Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Collins who was called to Wausau by the serious illness of her granddaughter, Lenore Slatery, returned Tuesday evening accompanied by her daughter Julia, who went up on Sunday.

Peter Holberg and crew, consisting of Al Wodtke, John Kaseaman, Elsworth Delap and Francis Kroening, departed Tuesday evening for Buffalo Lake, Minnesota, to work on a dredge for the summer.

Jake Holmes has purchased the horsehoosing outfit and stock of J. W. Goodness and moved the same to his shop on Third Ave. north. Mr. Goodness will hereafter devote all his time to repair work.

Judge B. B. Park and Court Reporter Robert Morse of Stevens Point were in the city Monday forenoon and held a short session of court. They left that afternoon for Wausau, where court was opened next day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Berard of Waukesha spent a few days in the city last week. Mr. Berard has no relatives in Waukesha, but Mrs. Berard will remain for a time to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Dronson.

Miss Agnes Taylor of Chicago filled the pulpit in the Congregational church in this city last Sunday. Miss Taylor is Dean of the Congregational school for women in Chicago and is here attending the missionary convention this week.

Mrs. W. G. Merrill is spending this week in the city packing up the office fixtures of Dr. Merrill, who is now situated in France where he ranks as captain in the medical corps. Mrs. Merrill states that the doctor intends to return to Grand Rapids after the war is over, and up to the present time have retained their rooms in the Mackinac block, but as there is no certainty as to when he will be released from duty in the army, they thought it would be better to store their furniture until such time as they would need it.

We have several GOOD second-hand Ford Cars on hand at attractive Prices. These cars are overhauled and in first-class shape.

We specialize on Ford repair work.

Jensen & Anderson

Ford Dealers

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. W. T. Lyle has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. E. M. Allerton is in Chicago to purchase millinery goods for her store.

Mrs. D. McKerscher has returned from a visit with her mother at Merrill.

Attorney T. W. Brazauz transacted legal business in Friendship on Tuesday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lemmerhart Monday, April 15.

Mrs. Louis Lemay and Mrs. John Bayne are visiting at the John Golden home in Merrill.

George Cole has been laid up the past two weeks with rheumatism, but is getting better now.

Mrs. E. C. Smith departed on Monday for Bruce to spend some time visiting at the home of her son.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Nash have purchased a five-passenger Overland sedan of the Nash Hardware Co.

Mrs. E. H. Bonham returned to her home in Madison on Saturday after a visit at the Robt. Rowland home.

Mrs. Matt Stelzer of Port Edwards was in the city shopping Thursday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Come in and let us show you our large stock of spring wall papers. Johnson & Hill Co.

Mrs. Fred and John Henke have returned from Dubuque, Iowa, where they had been called by the death of a relative.

U. P. Barager, editor of the Owen Enterprise, spent Monday in this city in attendance at the editorial convention.

Mrs. I. O. Mills of Lancaster is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Dolan, and brother, Dan McKerscher.

Dorothy, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Berard had the misfortune to break her arm while roller skating Monday.

The ladies of the Rudolph Red Cross society are arranging for a big benefit dance at Haumschild's hall on Friday evening, April 26th.

George Babcock has accepted a position with the Nash Grocery Co. and will have charge of the deliveries at Port Edwards and Biron.

Ed Sharkey of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office Monday while in the city on business. Ed intends to sell out his saloon business and his farm and leave Rudolph in the near future.

Mrs. Albert Olmstead and son Harold returned from Dubuque, Iowa, where they had been to attend the funeral of her nephew, Chris Webber, who died at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Harold Suhs returned from Milwaukee on Sunday where he had been for the past two weeks. He had been laid up with a mild case of pneumonia poisoning, but is gradually recovering.

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—The biggest bargain this year at Howard's Variety Store. Don't miss the oranges at 25c a doz. Friday and Saturday only.

ORSON P. COCHRAN

PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 219, or at the house, Kruger & Wheeler Flats, 1st Street north.

ORANGE SPECIAL

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Fine selected fruit—limit one dozen to a customer

25c dozen

HOWARD'S VARIETY STORE

The Home of Low Prices

Mrs. George Kinister has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Roy VanAlstyne is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week.

Miss Leona Dustin returned Tuesday evening from a visit of several days in Milwaukee.

M. N. Weeks was called to Fargo, North Dakota, Friday by the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Anton Gola underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Riverside hospital Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Little of Duluth, Minnesota, are visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Little on 12th Street.

Leland Johnson has returned home from the university at Madison, having finished his course. He expects to enter the army.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards received word the past week that their sons, George and Joe, had arrived safely in France.

Plainfield Sun: Mrs. T. Edwards and baby Dorothy are attending the meeting of Grand Rapids were guests at the Ora Gardner and Ed Serlos homes.

Albert Budde, one of the hustling farmers out near Rudolph, was a caller at this office Thursday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year.

F. J. Natwick was laid up several days the past week with an attack of the grippe. He has since recovered sufficiently to be able to be about and attend to business.

Secretary of State Meritt Hull was in the city on Monday attending the meeting of newspaper men. Mr. Hull is engaged in the newspaper business at Black River Falls.

Mrs. Hannah Akoy has returned from a visit with her son Cleve in Montana. Mrs. Akoy reports that her son's health is considerable better since he moved out west.

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Mrs. George Kinister has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Roy VanAlstyne is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week.

Miss Leona Dustin returned Tuesday evening from a visit of several days in Milwaukee.

M. N. Weeks was called to Fargo, North Dakota, Friday by the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Anton Gola underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Riverside hospital Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Little of Duluth, Minnesota, are visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Little on 12th Street.

Leland Johnson has returned home from the university at Madison, having finished his course. He expects to enter the army.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards received word the past week that their sons, George and Joe, had arrived safely in France.

Plainfield Sun: Mrs. T. Edwards and baby Dorothy are attending the meeting of Grand Rapids were guests at the Ora Gardner and Ed Serlos homes.

Albert Budde, one of the hustling farmers out near Rudolph, was a caller at this office Thursday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year.

F. J. Natwick was laid up several days the past week with an attack of the grippe. He has since recovered sufficiently to be able to be about and attend to business.

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ORSON P. COCHRAN

PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 219, or at the house, Kruger & Wheeler Flats, 1st Street north.

ORANGE SPECIAL

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Fine selected fruit—limit one dozen to a customer

25c dozen

HOWARD'S VARIETY STORE

The Home of Low Prices

POOR PAPER THE CAUSE

The Tribune has received several inquiries of late asking why the Tribune goes out in a torn condition, it being evident to the subscribers that the paper is torn before it leaves the office.

In reply to all these inquiries we would say that the paper is torn because it is of such poor quality that it cannot be run thru the press without tearing. The proprietors of the Tribune dislike to send out torn papers, but there have been times during the past three months when fully forty per cent of the papers were split in running them thru the press, a thing that is caused simply because the stock is so poor that it could not be handled. Every effort has been made to have the stock improved and it has been considerably better during the past few weeks.

ORGANIZED HERE

Chas. S. Willard, field secretary of the Wisconsin Good Roads association was in the city on Wednesday, and last night a meeting was held and a branch of the association was organized in this city. D. J. Jerow was elected vice president for Wood county and president of the local association and W. J. Conway secretary. H. E. Fitch of Nekosia, C. A. Jasper of Port Edwards, T. A. Taylor and P. J. Wood of this city and Paul Zimmerman, Sr. of Rudolph, were elected directors of the association.

The local organization will work with the state association for the betterment of roads in Wood county, and will look after the southern part of the county especially, as it is expected that another branch will be organized at Marshfield.

BARBERRY BUSHES

I am in receipt of a letter from the State Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, which says: "I intend to request that the barberry bushes in the city parks, cemeteries, school grounds, public grounds, private grounds and other places in Grand Rapids, that the barberry bushes be removed, and I will have an agent in Grand Rapids within a week to explain the information to everyone so that they will understand why it is necessary to order the removal of these dangerous shrubs."

We have already canvassed a considerable portion of the state and are making with an enthusiastic response. Parties having barberry bushes growing on their lots or lawns will oblige by notifying me by phone or otherwise, so that the state agent can come and investigate without unnecessary delay.

F. MacKinnon,
Park Commissioner.

KEEP TRUCKS OFF ROAD

County Highway Commissioner Louis Amundson reports that the road between this city and Pittsville is the worst it has been since the road was graded up several years ago, the trouble having started in when the frost began to leave the ground. The trouble is all west of Seneca Corners. Mr. Amundson says that the trouble is caused by running heavy trucks over the road before it is sufficiently settled.

MISSIONARY MEETING

Delegates from all over the state of Wisconsin have been in the city during the past week in attendance at the missionary meeting being held at the Congregational church. There were about fifty delegates in attendance and interesting programs were given during the day and evening. Besides the delegates, there were many from this city in attendance at the meetings.

DIED AT MARSHFIELD

Mrs. Elizabeth Bever, widow of the late Peter Bever, died at Marshfield last Friday at the age of 76 years. Deceased lived in this city at one time. Mr. Bever having been county treasurer. Mrs. Nic Thomas and Jacob Bever of the town of Grand Rapids are children of Mrs. Bever.

ORGAN RECITAL

There will be a pipe organ recital at the Congregational church on Friday evening, April 26th, under the auspices of the Eastern Star for the benefit of the Red Cross. The public is invited to attend and have a real musical treat.

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BEST IN THE LONG RUN



A Message from America's Roads

SECURE certainty of service in Tested Tires. They give sure service because it is proven service. Their endurance as a message have been proved in the one way to assure mileage to the motorist, on the car on the road.

Hearken to that 1918 message, the roads of America send American motorists. Last year Goodrich, launching six Test Car Fleets in six widely different regions of our country, took Goodrich Tires, and with light and heavy cars mowed them over sand, gravel and rock roads of plains, deserts and mountains, to try out—

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

What those tires endured doubled Goodrich's pride in its tires. They fought America's roads a 4,173,744 tire miles. They conquered the roads of America in that phenomenal mileage, those BLACK SAFETY TREADS and CRACKDOWN CORDS.

Let American motorists listen to this message from America's roads. It means time and money saved them. They get lasting service with the tires that have won the title, "America's Tested Tires."

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

Milwaukee Branch: 553-555 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY OF GOODRICH - AKRON, OHIO.

WOOD

Place orders now for
GREEN WOOD

Badger Box & Lumber Co.

PHONE 314

Tires Is Our Business

We do Vulcanizing by Steam

Which is admitted to be the best method in existence.

Tires Retreaded and All Kinds of Repairs Made

We also buy old tires and pay the highest market price for the old rubber.

Wood Co. Tire Repair Co.

Next to the New Meat Market

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Dried Fruit is going to be scarce—we advise you to buy now—our prices are still right.

Prunes per pound.....	9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, and 15c
Raisins, Seedless per box.....	10c
Peaches, skinned per pound.....	16c
Pears, very fancy, per pound.....	16c
Apricots fancy, per pound.....	23c
Bob White Soap, per bar.....	5c
Ivory Soap per bar.....	6c
A Good Can of Peas at per can.....	10c
P. and G. White Naphtha, 10 bars.....	63c
A few more brooms at each.....	65c, 75c, 85c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for.....	25c
Dry Onions per bushel.....	\$1.00
Oleomargarine per pound.....	25c
Weiland's Home Made Bologna per pound.....	19c
Home Made Peanut Butter, per pound.....	28c
Marsh Mallows Toasted or White, per pound.....	20c
Fancy Shelled Walnuts, per pound.....	70c
Bananas, nice and ripe, per dozen.....	25c
Lemons, large size, per dozen.....	29c


Tobacco is going to be higher, we advise you to buy some now.

MR. FARMER we have a full line of food now, give us a part of your business, our prices are right.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

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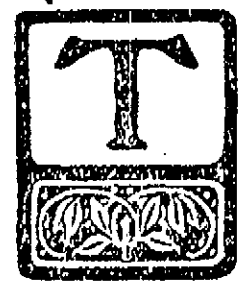


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MEETING DEADLY GAS ATTACKS



The United States Army is being prepared to meet the gas attacks of the enemy, the means of protection having been devised by the gas defense service, which comprises about 100 officers and approximately 600 enlisted men.

The two principal factors in gas defense are effective masks and thorough training of soldiers in the use of masks and various methods of avoiding contact with poisonous vapors.

Experts who have been sent to this country by the allied governments have pronounced the present American gas defense the most efficient in existence. The production of these masks is progressing at a rate which insures that the requirements of the American troops abroad will be amply supplied.

At each entrenchment in the United States a gas defense school has been established and placed in charge of a divisional gas officer, who works in conjunction with the chemical adviser, both trained in the theory and practice of meeting gas offensives. Through these schools every officer and man receives instruction as to proper means of gas defense.

The use of gas in warfare dates back to about 401 B. C. The Spartans saturated wood with pitch and sulphur and burned it under the walls of cities which they were attacking. For several centuries gas had not been used in warfare and it was not until 1915 that the Germans liberated great clouds of gas against Canadian troops near Ypres. Terrible destruction and demoralization resulted from this first gas attack, and within a week England made plans for gas warfare against the Germans. Gas is now an everyday part of war.

Gases may be employed in the form of clouds, or in shells, bombs and liquid grenades. The first gas attacks in the present war were in clouds. Fumes were liberated from steel containers which were distributed in groups of three or four at intervals of 50 yards along the trenches opposite the line to be attacked. Tubes, provided with a stopcock attachment, were connected with the gas tanks, and the end of the tube was passed over the parapet. When the attack was intended, a signal was given and the stopcocks were opened, allowing the gas to escape in the form of liquid which immediately vaporized.

Soon after the first German gas attack English and French women sent to the front hundreds of thousands of home-made gas masks. For the most part they were merely bandages impregnated with chemicals to wrap around the mouth and nose.

The next step in gas masks was a cloth helmet or hood which had been dipped in neutralizing solution, the bottom of which was tucked in the collar. The next improvement was to put in an exhaust or outlet for the exhaled air. This type of mask has been used extensively.

The small box respirator mask was next developed, and it is the model of the mask we are at present using. It is the highest development, affording good protection. It has an impervious face-piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, held in place by rubber bands around the head. A canister is carried in a small knapsack and a flexible tube connects the box in the face-piece. Inside the face-piece is a small wire clamp with rubber pads which fits on the nose and forces the wearer to breathe through his mouth. The end of the flexible tube has a rubber multipiece through which the man breathes. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of special chemicals of an absorbent nature which neutralize or render harmless the poisonous gas. The outgoing breath passes outside the face-piece through a small rubber valve.

The American gas defense service is divided into three separate parts: (1) Field supply section; (2) field training section; (3) overseas repair section.

The function of the field supply section is to manufacture or procure all gas-defense material and equipment. The big work of course is to furnish our troops with effective masks. The small box respirator type of mask, admittedly the best mask in existence, was accepted as a model.

The manufacture of a gas mask of this type presented a problem. No manufacturing firms had experience with an article of this kind. More than ordinary care must be used in making parts because the slightest defect would render the mask useless. The wide variety of materials going into the mask made it necessary to have the parts made in separate plants and assembled at a central plant. At present about sixty manufacturing firms contribute directly to the making of the American mask.

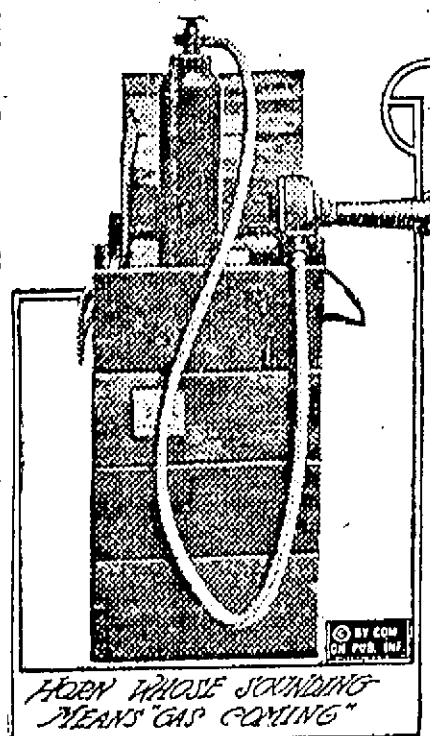
With no actual experience to depend upon, much experimental and research work was necessary. An extensive experimental organization was built up, with branches in several cities. Recently it was decided to establish a government-operated plant to handle the final assembling and the difficult sewing operations on the face-piece. This plant will soon be in full operation, with about 1000 employees.

The American mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts in the country have been able to produce. The vital feature of any respirator mask is the chemicals contained in the canister. These chemicals and absorbents are made from secret formulae.

The face-piece consists of a base of cotton fabric, carefully rubberized. These face-pieces are made to fit various types of faces. A network of plastic bands over the head holds the face-piece in place. The ears are left unenclosed.

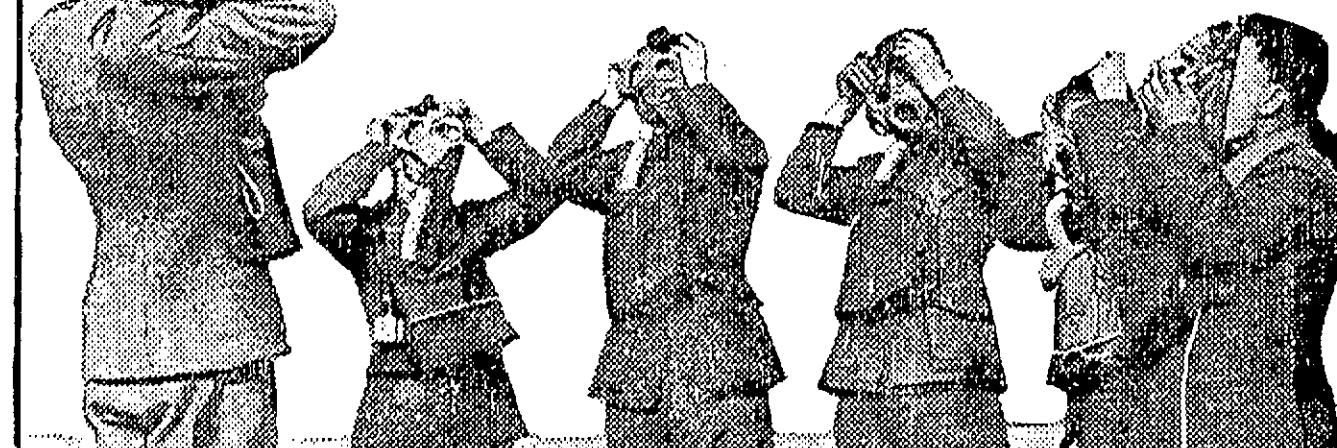
The mask is carried in a knapsack at the left hip, supported by a shoulder band. When troops approach a danger zone, the straps are shortened and the knapsack is shifted to rest high on the chest, ready for instant use. This is known as the "alert position." The soldier has merely to open the knapsack, pull out the flexible hose with the face-piece attached, put the rubber multipiece in his mouth and adjust the bands over his head. The use clip can easily be adjusted from the outside after the face-piece is on. This nose clip insures

Army Medical Department Devising Improved Protective Methods



HARRY RAYMOND JOHNSON MEANS GAS COMING

JOHN ADAMS AND READY FOR SERVICE



JOHN BEING DRILLED TO ADJUST MASKS IN 30 SECONDS

that even if the fabric of the face-piece should be pierced, the soldier would still be breathing cheerfully through his mouth.

For every mask made there is at least one extra canister. These canisters are detachable from the tube. When a canister has lost its efficiency, it can be detached and a new canister put on.

About the first thing a soldier wants to know about a gas mask is how much protection it affords him. The best answer to this question is that the present American mask affords more protection than any device in existence. The chemicals in the canister will neutralize the heaviest concentrations of gases for a period at least ten times longer than the possible duration of any gas attack.

In every knapsack is a record card, on which each soldier must enter the time that his mask has been exposed to gas. This record, combined with subsequent examination, makes it possible to judge accurately when there is any danger of the chemical being worn out. Before that point is reached a new mask is issued.

While the main function of the field supply section is to supply gas masks, it is also responsible for the supply of all other gas-defense equipment. This includes masks for horses, which consist of several layers of fabric which are impregnated with neutralizing chemicals. Trench or flapper fans must also be supplied in considerable number. Oxygen inhalers and oxygen bottles for use in field and base hospitals are also supplied in large numbers. Instruments for the detection of gas and the spreading of gas alarms are necessary. These consist of horns, rattles and special detecting devices.

There is perhaps no feature of modern warfare in which the psychological element is more important than in connection with gas. Gases are unknown to the untrained man. Every soldier must be made to understand that there is no protection except the gas mask, and he must believe in the value of his equipment. He must realize that the equipment itself will not do the work unless he is skillful in adjusting it quickly and being accustomed to wear it without feeling hampered.

Reports of gas attacks show that the casualties are caused, not so much by defective masks, as by lack of training. Here are excerpts from official reports from the western front, giving reasons for gas casualties:

"Officers and men sleeping in dugouts without having their masks attached to them, or being caught away from their dugouts without their masks."

"Men in support trenches not getting the warning in time."

"Helmets being worn under overcoats, with consequent difficulty in getting them out and putting them on quickly."

"Men thinking that gas was gone and taking their masks off."

Since casualties like these occur every time a gas attack is made, it is obvious that simply to provide troops with gas masks is not enough. They must be drilled until they feel their respirators are a part of their dress—more necessary than a pair of shoes, for they must never depart from them.

They must learn to give the alarm instinctively and to have such confidence in their masks that under no circumstances will they take them off. This means stiff military discipline. It necessitates training that is different from anything that was ever attempted, since it deals with a weapon that is noiseless and sometimes invisible.

It is the work of the field training section of the gas-defense service to bring home to the American soldiers the importance of the gas mask, to drill him in its use and to inspire confidence in its efficacy.

The gas defense schools at all camps provide training in the theory and practice of gas defense.

As in all other elements of warfare, the principles of defense can be comprehended only through a knowledge of offensive tactics. In training troops, conditions are created in the field which resemble as nearly as possible actual conditions encountered at the front. The student learns to get his mask on in a hurry, six seconds being the standard time when the knapsack

containing the mask is hanging at the chest in the "alert position." Dexterity of motion must be developed.

Series of trenches with dugouts have been constructed at each entrenchment.

A gas attack is arranged. The class is placed in the trenches, each man is given a definite assignment, sentries are posted, the alarms are made ready and the dugouts occupied. Without warning clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors. Masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded, sleeping men in dugouts aroused and the curtains lowered. The attack ceases, the trenches are cleared, the air tested, and permission to remove masks is given. Suddenly a second and more concentrated cloud comes over and the performance is repeated.

Sometimes the class is taken on a hike, preferably at night. Suddenly a report is heard and a harmless-looking smoke cloud rises 15 or 20 feet away and drifts toward the column. Woe to the man who does not get his mask on at once. The instructor has thrown a paper gas bomb, that may emit a vile and nauseating gas, or one that will sting the eyes more than the concentrated juice of a thousand onions.

Gas warfare is new. The methods of gas and shell and cloud attack are being changed almost daily. New conditions can only be met by thorough training and rigid discipline.

The overseas section of the gas-defense service consists of about 15 officers and a number of enlisted men who will conduct a repair factory in France. Masks with worn-out canisters will be sent to this country to be detached from the tube and new canisters put on. This section will also be equipped with sewing machines and other appliances to do general repair work on the mask.

BABY MISTOOK SNAKE FOR TOY.

Mrs. Richard D. Corder placed her little daughter Mildred in her go-cart in the front yard of their home, near Lawrenceburg Junction, her.

She saw a large blacksnake crawl into the cart and nestle on baby's pinafore. Daring its head here and there the blacksnake intently watched the baby.

Probably the infant thought a new toy had come and put out its chubby hand to grasp the snake, which eluded the child.

Terror nearly paralyzed Mrs. Corder. She could not move, but she uttered a shriek.

Mrs. Charles W. Corder, her sister-in-law, who was calling on her, ran to her, and she pointed to the baby cart. Mrs. Charles W. Corder rushed away, and the baby began crying for its pretty new toy.

LESS DANGER IN WAR.

In this war fourteen out of fifteen men come through safe and sound, not more than one man in thirty is killed, and only one in 500 loses an arm or leg. In the Civil war the per cent was much higher. In fact, the soldier in this war stands no greater chance of being killed or injured than a man engaged in a hazardous occupation.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Fincham—My next door neighbor was taken sick last night.

Bensonhurst—Too bad.

"No, we telephoned for the doctor, but he couldn't come."

"How is he today?"

"Oh, he's worse. The doctor came today!"—Yonkers Statesman.

DIFFICULT ECONOMY.

"I've got a good way for you to save money."

"Well?"

"Whenever you see a real bargain advertised—"

"Yes, my dear. I'm to buy it."

"No, you are to restrain from buying it no matter how cheap the article may be if it is something you don't need."

Encouraging Symptom.

"Is the patient seriously ill?"

"No."

"But he groans a good deal, doctor."

"Camouflage, sir. I advised that he go to a hospital and he was particularly anxious to know which one had the prettiest nurses."

Everything Counts.

"You charge extra for an egg done on both sides?"

"Gotta," replied the waiter. "Requies that much more fuel to cook it."

WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS

News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form

Milwaukee—Several hundred enemy aliens, charged with having violated the regulations promulgated by President Wilson, were gathered in by officers of the department of justice and taken to the federal building, where they were examined by Harry W. King, in charge of the enemy alien department. Some of the men are charged with failure to register, some with failure to carry their permits, and in some cases it is said that they took part in the recent elections. There are a few who failed to register with the city police department.

Sheboygan—This city now has six companies in the service of Uncle Sam. The fourth contingent of selectmen left to fill the quota of the first call. Besides the four contingents of the national army, Sheboygan has two companies of volunteers, Co. C, One Hundred Twenty-seventh Infantry, France, and Headquarters Co., One Hundred Twentieth Field Artillery, France.

Oshkosh—The Oshkosh branch of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion is conducting an intensive campaign by means of a house to house canvass in each of the thirteen wards to enlarge the membership of the local branch and to put every man, woman and child on record as to his or her patriotic attitude.

Wausau—Ernest Weber of Janesville, who claims to be a Lutheran minister, is held here for the United States marshal, charged with not having registered as an enemy alien. Weber admits not registering and said he thought it was not necessary as he was born in Alsace before it became a German province.

Bancroft—State Railroad Commissioner Atwood heard evidence as to the danger alleged to exist at the Dutch Creek crossing where more than a score of persons have met their deaths in the last few years. The railroad is being investigated by the state engineer. It is proposed to build a viaduct at that point.

Appleton—Lieut. Alvin Bogan, who recently returned from France where he was attached to the Rainbow division, left for Spokane, Wash., where he will be associated with the Emergency corporation. Just what Lieut. Bogan's duties will be is not known at this time.

Menasha—John Callahan, superintendent of Menasha's public schools for the past sixteen years, has resigned following his appointment as director of vocational education for the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Callahan will continue to reside in Menasha. His successor has not been chosen.

Racine—A telegram was received by Arthur Huguin from the war department, announcing the death of his son, Stanley, 24 years old, a first lieutenant in the United States aviation corps at Lincolnshire, England, London, when two airplanes came together.

Madison—Two calls for selectmen to be sent to camp were received at the executive office here. Call 140 is for 1,250 men to leave for Camp Custer on April 26. These men will go from the Western district of Wisconsin. Call 144 is for 2,477 men from the Western district of the state.

Oshkosh—William Hicks, son of former Governor General E. R. Hicks, has gone to Urbana, Ill., where he has been ordered for instruction in technical work in connection with prospective service in the aviation section of the signal corps. He is below the draft age.

Manitowish—Miss Bess Rita Sierba of Kellerville, who has assumed her duties as clerk of the municipal court here, is the first woman to have been appointed to the position since the establishment of the court in 1895. She succeeds Arnold Raether, now in the national army.

Superior—A candidate to succeed Congressman Lenroot will be chosen at a conference of the Eleventh district county Republican representatives this summer if plans made tentatively here are put through.

Berlin—German instructions in schools here will be dropped for the current year. F. Stanley Bowles has been re-elected superintendent of schools. He will receive a large increase in pay.

Berlin—Mayor Hitchcock has succeeded in getting the common council to pass an ordinance providing a fine as heavy as \$50 for "disloyalty."

Sheboygan—Six steamers of the Reiss fleet will be equipped with a complete wireless apparatus when they leave their winter quarters at Manitowish, Lorraine, Cleland and other ports on the Great Lakes.

La Crosse—Going about 75 miles an hour off an elevation on a small bridge, Overt Sorenson and his motorcycle leaped about 50 feet over the ground and alighted with a crash that threw him a distance of almost 100 feet. He will recover. Sorenson was dazed and senseless for about six hours.

Appleton—Fifteen registered men in the second Outagamie district have failed to return the questionnaires to the draft board, according to information received here. Efforts have been made to locate these men but to no avail.

Madison—The supreme court has sent the trading stamp case to County Judge A. G. Zimmermann with directions to take facts in the matter from the findings and report the matter back to the supreme court at an early date.

Oshkosh—A carload of "war" horses, valued at an average of \$200 per head, and purchased in Winnebago and Fond du Lac counties, has been shipped from this city to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., and will be transported to France.

Appleton—After trying the commission form of government for seven years Appleton voted back to a government by a mayor and twelve aldermen in a special election last October decided the question.

Kenosha—Kenosha, the banner city of the nation in the sales of the second Liberty loan bond issue, got away to a flying start to keep her place in the sale of the third issue. With two parades and a great massmeeting, the celebration in Kenosha was one of the most notable demonstrations of a patriotic nature in the history of the city. The Kenosha quota is \$1,050,000, but the local committee have set the goal at \$2,000,000. Three hundred people have volunteered for service in the sale of the bonds.

Birchwood—The Barron County Cannery company of Barron, has purchased the salting and pickling interests of the Wisconsin Pickle company. The deal affects all salting plants located in Sawyer and Washburn counties. Salting plants are located at Birchwood, Spring Brook, Spooner, Gordon, Dari and Trego. New plants are to be erected in other places of this section.

Neenah—Two thousand people attended the funeral of ex-Congressman S. A. Cook at the armory here. Brief services were held at which Rev. D. C. Jones, Rev. C. W. Heywood and Father George A. Clifford officiated. The latter delivered the funeral sermon. Only the immediate family and friends accompanied the body to Oak-hill cemetery.

Oconomowoc—The cases of Charles Telschka, John Switzer and Anton Telschka, charged with selling liquor in the town of Morton, dry territory, in municipal court at Oconomowoc, were adjourned to April 18. The cases have attracted considerable interest, since Morton, which went dry a year ago, continued in the dry column at the recent election.

Madison—The number of women students now equals the number of men students for the first time in the history of the University of Wisconsin. At the opening of the second semester about 1,550 men and 1,550 women were enrolled, but since that time enlistments in military service have practically eliminated the advantage of 200 held by the men.

West Bend—One who is doing more than her bit behind the lines is a lady of 85, a member of the Red Cross. Since July Mrs. Chauncey Gray has knitted twenty-four sweaters, five helmets, two mufflers, three pairs of mittens, ten pairs of socks and three pairs of wristlets, besides filling some private orders for soldiers' outfits.

Neenah—Mrs. William Owens has more sons in service than any Twin city woman. Five of her boys are now with the colors either in France or in this country. She has two more boys who are under age but who will eventually enlist if the war lasts long enough.

Beloit—A service flag bearing 380 stars of blue and red of gold, has been hung on the west wall of Beloit college chapel. The gold emblems represent two who have given their lives in service. The flag is of wool bunting, 15 by 30 feet.

Appleton—Rexford Mitchell of the class of 1918 of Lawrence college has been made one of the Gen. Pershing's household guards and is serving in that capacity with the expeditionary forces in France.

Marquette—Notwithstanding that he had given his four sons, John, William, Joseph and Fred, to the service, David Carter, Marquette, enlisted in the ship-building department and is awaiting his call.

Oconomowoc—This city has a large new service flag, which is suspended across Milwaukee street, at the city hall. The flag has the numerals 17 and two large blue stars on a white background.

Birchwood—Walter Vollmar, Hayward, who has been in the United States navy for ten years, has been decorated by the French government because of his high record as a gun pointer.

Madison—Walter L. Houser, Mondovi, who managed Senator La Follette's presidential campaign in 1908, has declared himself as opposed to the war attitude of Senator La Follette.

Marquette—There will be no contest at Wausaukee, which remains wet by one vote. It has been revealed that the voter, whose vote was challenged, had the right to vote.

Beloit—Dr. George L. Collie, for many years head of Logan museum at Beloit college, will sail within sixty days for Europe where he will enter Y. M. C. A. work.

Appleton—The distinction of being the first Outagamie farmer to sow wheat this spring goes to Fred Lecker, a farmer living in the town of Grand Chute.

Oshkosh—Salary increases ranging from \$50 to \$100 have been granted to the Oshkosh public school teachers.

Tonawanda—Lieut. Baker, who is stationed with the medical corps at Camp Funston at Fort Riley, Kas., while home on a furlough received a dispatch from the war department informing him that he had been promoted to a captaincy.

Eau Claire—Within two weeks 20 women will be working in the Pioneer Furniture company, to replace male labor, according to J. W. Scott, manager. They are to work in the finishing and cabinet department where the work is light.

Madison—Dr. J. A. E. Eyster, of the medical school, University of Wisconsin, is in Washington working on a new form of oxygen masks for aviators. This is the second time this year that Dr. Eyster has been called into government service.

Plainfield—Neighbors carrying buckets of buttermilk from a nearby creamery saved the residence of Mrs. Crowther from being destroyed by fire here. The buttermilk brigade had the fire extinguished when the fire department arrived.

Bangor—Mrs. C. W. McKenzie of this village celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter here. Mrs. McKenzie has been a resident of Bangor since 1854. She was born in Vermont, March 16, 1818.

Neenah—Ice piled high on the shore, bathhouses were upturned and summer cottages in many instances damaged when the Lake Winnebago ice floe began its annual drive down the Fox river.

FIRST U. S. MEN JOIN BRITISH ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Americans Greeted With Intense Enthusiasm by Haig's Fighters.

Huns Force English Troops Back to Wytschaete, Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert—French Win Series of Fights.

With the British Army in France, April 11.—The first of the American fighting troops have arrived on the British front and have been greeted with intense enthusiasm.

The overseas pioneers were a battalion of infantry which came swinging along the road into a certain sector after an all-night march that began on the anniversary of America's declaration of war.

The dusky uniforms and unshaven faces of the Americans showed that they had been long on the road.

French Await Americans.

With the French Army in France, April 11.—The approaching entry of American troops into the line of battle beside the troops of the entente is being awaited with absorbing interest by the men who are facing the Germans.

Most of the men have heard how well the Americans have held the sectors in various parts of the line, either acting alone or in conjunction with their allies.

They recall the eager manner in which the Americans joined to trench raids and the workmanlike spirit with which they undertook the hardships of trench life, as well as their willingness to carry out orders in No Man's Land, even when they knew the German scouting parties were of superior numbers.

French Troops Victorious.

Paris, April 11.—The French official report says: "The night was marked by a series of local actions begun by the Germans at several points on the front."

In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre the Germans delivered an attack which was preceded by strong artillery preparation.

At Channy a violent fight took place for possession of the village, which several times changed hands. About three o'clock in the morning counter-attacks launched by French troops brought the village and cemetery into our possession.

At the same time a German attack which was intended to drive the French out of the wood to the west of Castel suffered a severe check.

West of Noyon the Germans were more fortunate.

In the region of Suzy French troops smashed the German efforts, which increased the number of his losses without giving him any gain.

Northeast of Mont Renaud French reconnoitered parties took some prisoners and captured two machine guns.

On the left bank of the River Oise and in the region of the canal there was intermittent artillery fighting.

Northwest of Reims the French succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back some prisoners.

There was great activity of both artilleries on the right bank of the Meuse, in the forest of Apremont and in the Woëvre, in the region of Ellroy.

Germans Claim New Gains.

Berlin, April 11.—The German official report says: "Between Arruiteres and La Bassée canal, after strong preparation by our artillery and mine throwers, we attacked the English and captured positions."

The first enemy lines and captured about 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

North of Arruiteres we penetrated the English lines on both sides of Wassen-Vallerton."

Huns Extend Attack.

The German front of attack is extending. Early in the morning a bombardment was begun on the British positions from the Arruiteres region as far north as the Ypres-Comines canal. On the southern part of this front infantry fighting is reported to have begun.

The announcement follows: "On the front north of Le Bassée canal fierce fighting continued during the night. Our troops are holding the line of the Rivers Leuwe and Lys and are heavily engaged with the enemy at the river crossings at Estures and Bac St. Maur."

"On the southern flank of attack Givency, into which the enemy at one time forced his way, was recaptured later in the day by a successful counter-attack by the Fifty-fifth division, which took 750 prisoners in this area. Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment of our positions and north of Arruiteres as far as the Ypres-Comines canal. Fighting is reported to have commenced on the southern portion of this front."

"On the British front south of the Somme there was local fighting yesterday evening at certain points, without changing the situation."

Escapes Lynchings In Custody.

Detroit, Mich., April 11.—Gustav Knopf, a mechanic who narrowly escaped being lynched, is now in custody at the county jail.

Object of Our Worship.

The object of our worship is the one God, he who by his commanding word, his arranging wisdom, his mighty power, brought forth from nothing this entire mass of our world, with all its army of elements, bodies, spirits, for the glory of his majesty; whence also the Greeks have bestowed on it the name of cosmos. The eye cannot see him, though he is (spiritually) visible. He is incomprehensible, though in grace he is manifested. He is beyond our utmost thought, though our human faculties conceive of him.—Terrential.

Watch Out.

Now that the paragraphs have begun to ask "What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to shave his back of his neck?" It's time for the barbers to sit up and take notice.—Buffalo Times.

Useful Invention.

A recent invention enables a person to take a steam or hot air bath at home, a hood fitting over one end of a bath tub confining the vapor from the regular hot water supply.—Houston Post.

PERC

Will Safeguard.

WE SEND OUR WHEAT TO EUROPE

"We receive many letters at Washington as to why we want to send so much wheat to Europe, and we are told that some of them are 'barley and rye are just as good.' They ask, 'Why don't we keep the wheat and send them the corn and rye?'"

"I answer that: We want to send wheat to Europe because you can't make bread of wheat, and you can't make bread of rye and oats and corn. And nobody bakes domestic bread in Europe. You can go to any town in France and you will find that there are no individual bakers there. There will be employed probably two or three men to one place, who will have one large hearth, who will bake in it 2,000 loaves of bread together, with a minimum amount of coal."

"The bread is delivered to the home, and this is one-half of the diet of that home. It was in peace time and it is now. In peace times there was only one kind of bread. Now there is a variety of breads. Now these things are scarce and the bread largely takes the place of these foods. So the bread becomes of added importance to the people of Europe."

"Please remember that the cost of France today is 110 and 125 per ton, and they have a good coal supply this year."

"Just visualize an American woman saying: 'If the corn and rye and barley are just as good, I will accept the wheat and send the wheat substitutes to Europe.' Remember that bread is made from wheat."

"How much work is it for her to prepare rice or cornmeal or make bread? How much of a burden does it impose upon the overtime of the American woman today, either with or without servants? Very little. But it is a burden to a French woman who is working sixteen hours a day and taking care of a malnourished soldier, or a tubercular person, to deliberately put an hour or an hour and a half on her day of boiling rice or making corn bread. Shall we put this burden on her? This is the concrete situation."

RAISE CROPS AND HELP WIN THE WAR

It is necessary in order to win this war that our food production should be greatly increased, and it is the duty of everyone to do the utmost to bring about this result.

"The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. has considerable land along their station grounds and right of way, as well as certain other pieces of land, which are not in use and the Company desires to lend such assistance as they can to the fact that as much of this land as possible be utilized producing food supplies."

In assigning the use of this land preference will be given as follows:

First: Employees of railroads.

Second: Adjacent property owners.

Third: The general public.

Agents, under authority of the Superintendent of the Rental Bureau, will assign station ground property having no truckage or which it is not desired to use the coming season, using care that there is no interference with the driveways. On the main line and branches, between stations, the assignment will be made by the road managers, under the authority of their superintendents.

No change will be made for the use of this land, but the Railway Company is not to be held responsible for any damage to the crops. Fences and timber must not be destroyed, nor must corn or other similar crops that would tend to obscure the view of trains be planted within 50 feet from the center of any track or within 75 feet of the center of any highway leading to a crossing over any track, and any other crops within 25 feet from the center of any track or within 50 feet from the center of any highway leading to a crossing over the tracks.

Persons using the property must understand that they do so under an agreement to keep the land clear of weeds, nor must anything be done to increase the liability of the railroad or render its operation unsafe for the public, employees, or themselves.

G. R. Huntington, General Manager.

WHAT YOUR BOND PURCHASE WILL ACCOMPLISH

The following figures give you a definite idea of what his or her loan to the government by the purchase of Liberty Bonds will accomplish when used by the War Department.

One \$50 bond will buy trench knives for a rifle company, or 24 hand grenades, or 14 rifle grenades, or 37 cases of surgical instruments for enlisted men's belts, or 10 cases of surgical instruments for officers' belts.

A \$100 bond will clothe a soldier, or feed a soldier for eight months, or purchase 5 rifles or 30 rifle grenades, or 45 hand grenades, or 25 pounds of either, or 145 hot water bags, or 2,000 surgical needles.

A \$200 and a \$50 bond will clothe and equip an infantry soldier for service overseas, or feed a soldier for a year.

Two \$100 bonds will purchase a horse or mule for cavalry, artillery or other service.

Three \$100 bonds will clothe a soldier and feed him for one year in France, or buy a motorcycle for a machine-gun company.

Four \$100 bonds will buy an X-ray outfit.

One \$500 bond will supply bicycles for the headquarters company of an infantry regiment.

THE GARDEN WEED AS FOOD

It is hard to imagine how our Allies, the French, can be more contented under the strain of war than they have always been even in days of peace. Of all people they have seemed to know how to get the most out of everything and to find variety in the most ordinary food. To spinach they often add dandelions. These when cut before the plant flowers in the spring, add a delicate bitter to the spinach flavor, but, like the spinach, should be cooked in a small amount of water as much as possible to the bitter "rank" taste. Another addition to spinach much used by the French is our common garden sorrel. To a dish of spinach they often add a large handful of sorrel. This is a wholesome acid but only utters its impervious to the action of acids should be used in its preparation. The dandelions should be cooked with the spinach from the first. The sorrel is better if added in the latter half of the cooking.

—Spring rains and winter snow softens the ground, makes early bean seeding a necessity. We have the famous Manning formula bean seed. Nash Hardware Co.

THE DEVIL HAS QUIT

The devil sat by the lake of fire On a pile of sulphur kegs; His head was bowed upon his breast, His tail between his legs. A look of shame was on his face, The sparks dripped from his eyes— He had sent his resignation In "The throne above the skies." "I'm down and out," the Devil said— And he said it with a sob. "There are others that outlast me, And I want to give up my job. Hell isn't in it with the land, That lies along the Rhine, I'm old and out of date, And therefore I resign."

One Krupp munitions maker, With his bloody shot and shell, Knows more about damnation Than all theimps of hell. Give me 100 to 1000 of them, Or to Ferdinand the Tsar, Or to Sultan Abdul Hamid, Or to some such man of war. I hate to leave the old home, The safe I love so well, But I feel that I'm not up to date In the art of running hell." And the devil spat a squirt of steam At a brimstone bumblebee And murmured: "I'm outclassed By Elisha's old devilery."

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

At your service whenever you call, Bron the Plumber.

MAY NOT VOTE FOR SHERIFFS

A proposal has been submitted to the National and the various state Councils of Defense, and is being considered by them, to order that no elections for sheriff be held anywhere in the country this year and that the present incumbents hold over until the end of the war, or at least another two years.

The reason given is necessity for retaining them on the exemption boards. Under organizations of the exemption boards, the sheriff is chairman and is required to give a strong opinion in the democratic party for Attorney Patrick Martin, Green Day, but Mr. Martin has given the movement no encouragement.

"Plumbing that Pleases," "From the Plumber."

MAY URGE DAVIES TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

The democrats will soon hold a conference in Milwaukee to choose their candidate for governor. The same forces which advanced the cause of Joseph E. Davies as a candidate for senator are willing to boom him as gubernatorial timber should President Wilson fail to reappoint him to the federal trade commission or some other position at Washington. It is said there is a strong movement in the democratic party for Attorney Patrick Martin, Green Day, but Mr. Martin has given the movement no encouragement.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who so thoughtfully extended their aid and sympathy during the sickness and after the death of my beloved husband. I also wish to thank the members of the U. C. T. for their aid.

Mrs. Pat Smith.

PROTECT GARDEN FROM FROST

One of the most important questions confronting the nation is to increase the available food supply. Your garden may help materially.

It is your patriotic duty to plant wisely and to cultivate and protect the garden in every way possible. Thousands of gardens are seriously damaged by frost each year. Much of this can be avoided.

The Weather Bureau issues timely warnings of frosts and protective measures usually can be taken. A light covering of straw, or if the garden is small, a few old burlap bags, or an old comforter or two, will prove effective. If the wind is light, smudge fires of damp straw or stable manure are good.

When you receive a frost warning, telephone it to your neighbors. Their gardens also need protection. Watch the forecast.

—The Ladies League of the Evangelical St. John's congregation will have a sale with luncheon on Thursday, April 18, in the C.A.R. hall, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. Everybody invited.

IDLENESS A CRIME

Idleness became a crime through New Jersey when Governor Edge affixed his signature to a bill passed by the legislature designed to bring into full use the man power of the population. Failure to work renders an idler subject to \$100 fine or both, imprisonment for three months or both.

The bill's purpose is to utilize the full man power of the state. Extraordinary conditions make it necessary a war measure. A similar law passed in Maryland in June, 1918, and in general favor. Governor Edge said: "The slacker at home is just as indictable as the slacker at the front. The latter is court-martialed. Civilian tribunals must take care of the former."

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the many relatives and friends for their kind sympathy and floral offerings in our recent bereavement.

John Corcoran and family.

Grand Rapids Man Has Miraculous Escape

"I was told by our family physician that I could not live without an operation, as my liver and gall sack were in such a condition. I set the day to go to the hospital, but then I saw the advertisement of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Since taking it I am feeling like a two-year-old. I am sure I never could have survived an operation." It is a simple harmless preparation that removes the natural mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

PLAYED BALL SUNDAY

There was a baseball game on Sunday between a team from the Consolidated mill and the Abnawagan Furniture company's plant, which resulted in favor of the Consolidated team by a score of 1 to 0.

—We have a limited quantity of spring type at \$4.50 per bushel. Order quick, it is scarce. Nash Hardware Co.

NOTICE TO PROVE WILL AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In the Estate of Frederick F. Thompson, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that at the term of said court to be held on the 2nd day of May, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood and state of Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of August F. Thompson, administrator of the last will and testament of Frederick F. Thompson, deceased, for the appointment of an executor of the will of said Frederick F. Thompson, deceased, and for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of said Frederick F. Thompson, deceased. That the term of said court to be held at said court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood and state of Wisconsin, on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and admitted, claims against said Frederick F. Thompson, deceased. Notice is hereby further given, that all such claims for examination and allowance must be presented to said court on or before the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1918, or be barred. Dated April 11, 1918. By the Court. W. J. CONWAY, County Judge. Roggehus, Brazen & Goehring, Attorneys.

Send Us Your Mail Orders

We Guarantee Quick Delivery

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Send Us Your Mail Orders

Our Prices are Low

BUY BONDS OR WEAR THEM

You have often heard of the Sinews of War. Just now Liberty Bonds represent these Sinews. They are food, clothing and ammunition for our men "over there" and the progress they make rests with us "over here." It may be truthfully said, **Buy Bonds or Wear Them.**

New Arrivals in Coats and Suits

Will Greet Women Shoppers Tomorrow

Every day brings something new that adds its touch of color or its bit of advanced style to our Ready-to-Wear department. As garments are sold, and new ones come in, it makes an ever changing assortment that is ever new for your selection. Suits and Coats in authentic styles, priced from **\$47.50 down to \$7.50**

One Of Our Coats

Come in three colors, Pekin, Tan and Gray. It hangs a few inches above the skirt hem in length. It is trimmed with pretty buttons and has an extra velvet collar and in contrasting color. All wool fabric and a bargain at

\$14.75

One Of Our Suits

Newly arrived in our all wool mixture. It is a fancy cut and man tailored. It is lined throughout and is trimmed with belt in back of self material, silver buckle and a row of pearl buttons at only

\$27.50

Wear Clothes that are Cheerful

This Spring it's a part of your duty to wear stylish clothes; clothes that look cheerful and help you to feel that way. There's big work ahead for all of us and the more cheerfully we go at it, the better we'll do it.

It's cheerful also to wear clothes that save money for you. Good clothes will do it—but be sure they're good. We don't sell any other kind; we make certain that they're good for you—that makes them good for us.

Prices range from **\$30.00 down to \$12.50**

The All Around Garment

Neckwear for Men

A necktie is probably the only item of men's wear that allows the freedom of color that should be added to every man's attire. Harmonious colors, carefully blended, patterns of new design and of this season's origin make our assortment this spring one of the best we have ever shown. The assortments of all qualities are unusually large. Priced at

\$1.00, 75c, 48c, 35c, 25c

Women's Dainty Sweater Coats

On the hike, at tennis or golf, on cool spring and summer evenings auto riding or lounging out of doors you will need a Sweater Coat. They are beautiful garments, made in soft pastel shades and charming combinations of these colors—in Jersey Silk or Shetland Wool—a variation of styles that give you a choice that could hardly be improved.

Jersey Silk priced from **\$18.50 down to \$8.50**

Shetland Wool priced from **\$13.50 down to \$5.00**

A Few of The Reasons Why You Should Choose The Stay Satisfactory Monarch Malleable Range

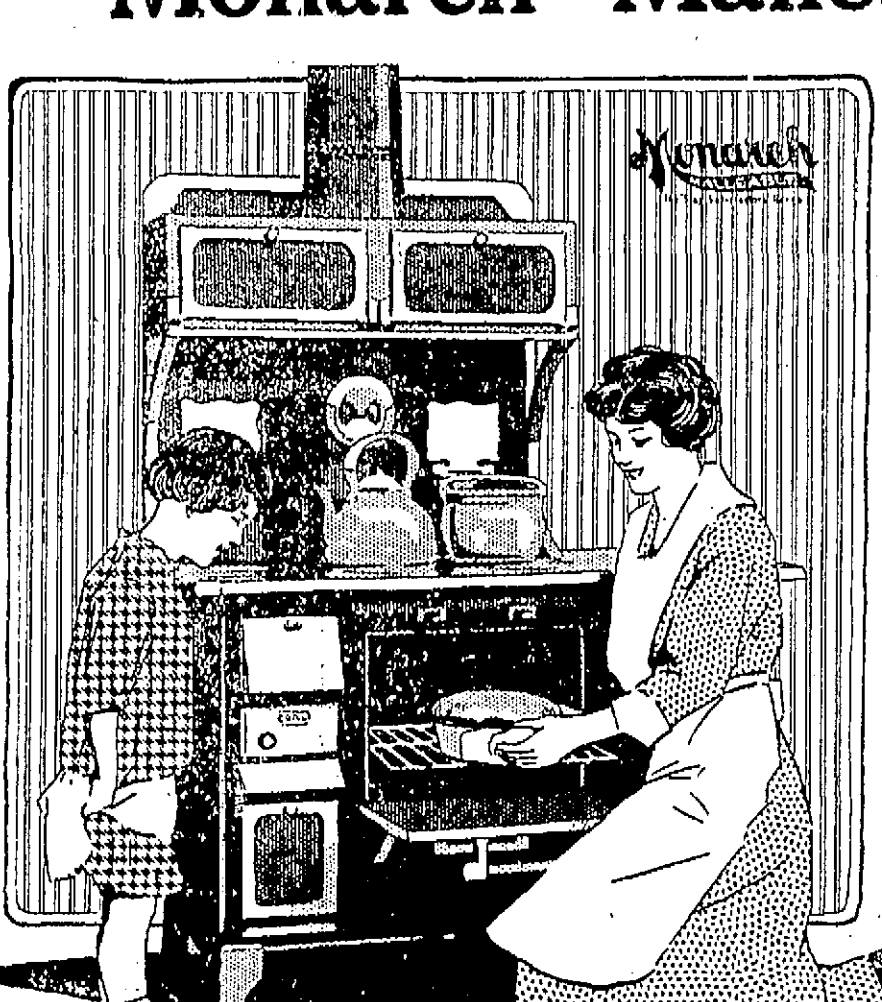
Air passes through a small opening in the fire back over the fire and is heated. It unites with the natural gases and forms combustion, saving about 20 per cent of fuel. This same feature prevents decomposition of the fire back and is exclusive to the Monarch.

The Duplex Draft, opening in the front and back assures an even air distribution and uniform heating qualities.

The Check Draft when opened also closes the damper. By manipulating properly this ingenious arrangement a fire may be held for 24 hours.

The Monarch is riveted throughout by electricity, and a malleable iron bridge over the oven prevents sagging.

The stove is made by young men who acquired their experience in three different factories. They have the advantage of knowing all the improvements in cook stoves from Adam's time until now. We can use a limited number of old ranges in exchange.



For further information apply or write to Navy Recruiting Station, 22 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Recruiting stations also at Madison, Wausau and Oshkosh.

THE DEVIL HAS QUIT

The devil sat by the lake of fire On a pile of sulphur kegs; His head was bowed upon his breast, His tail between his legs. A look of shame was on his face, The sparks dripped from his eyes— He had sent his resignation In "The throne above the skies." "I'm down and out," the Devil said— And he said it with a sob. "There are others that outlast me, And I want to give up my job. Hell isn't in it with the land, That lies along the Rhine, I'm old and out of date, And therefore I resign."

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—Buy Liberty Bonds—

At your service whenever you call, Bron the Plumber.

1493 In Use

H-L-F SILOS

Double Wall, Freeze Proof

These wonderful silos allow silage to be stored in any weather, and are made of heavy galvanized steel.

ROBERT LIPSHITZ

Grand Rapids, Wis. Box 62

SEEDS, SEEDS for Planting. It is remarkable the amount of seed corn we have already sold. It shows that many farmers do not wait until they want to plant, but figure ahead. Have you figured ahead? Mr. Farmer, get your seed corn now and you are sure to have it when you get ready to plant.

We still have a good supply of good testing seed corn adapted for our locality. We do not claim to be seed experts, but our 30 years experience in selling seeds has given us a good knowledge of the seed business.

Corn, Dent. Northwestern Dent, Wisconsin No. 8, Wisconsin No. 7, Pride of the North, King of the Earliest.

Corn, Flint. Eight-rows Canadian, Angel of Midnight.

We still have a little No. 1 Extra Fancy Marquis Spring Seed Wheat. Its yet time to plant.

Come to us for Grass Seed. CLOVER—Mammoth, Medium, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet and White, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Joint, Soudan Grass, Amber Fodder Cane. MILLET—Japanese and Common.

Oats, Barley, Flax, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Navy Beans, Rape, Fodder Seed Corn.

You can usually get any kind of seeds at Johnson & Hill Co. at the right prices.

A FEW GOOD ITEMS OF OUR MANY BARGAINS

Vandetta, the great Vanilla substitute, costs less than half of price of Vanilla, per bottle.....25c

Use Frazzle for dirty and greasy hands, can.....10c

Baking Powder—Big Store or Old Dutch, pound can.....20c

Sorghum, 2 1/2 pound cans.....25c

We are selling this at wholesale price.

Baked Beans, large size cans, Consumer's Brand.....25c

Unspiced Appricots are beginning to sell very fast; customers are finding out how good they are, per pound.....11c

Quaker Rolled Oats, large size package.....24c

Limited to not over 4 pkgs to a customer.

Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice, Puffed Corn and Grape Nuts, per pkg.....12c

Limited to 4 packages of each to a customer.

Toasts or Honey Krisp Corn Flakes, 8oz. package.....9c

Apples, good ones, 4c per pound, 10 pounds.....35c

Tryphoso or Jello, all flavors, per package.....9c

3 packages for.....25c


Lautz Napha Soap, it's a very good soap, per bar.....6c

Syrup, dark, 10-lb pail.....63c

Wilbur's Sweet Chocolate, 1/4-lb bars.....6c

Wilbur's Cocoa, 12-ounce cans. Just received a fresh supply, per can.....25c

Herring, salt, nice and fat, per pound.....7 1/2c



Have You A Brother The War?

YES! You have 500,000 in France today. You have more than that in training. What are you doing for them? They are fighting for you. They're dying for you. Are you doing your part at home?

The Third Liberty Loan is needed to feed and clothe your brothers at the front. Get behind it with all your resources. Buy Bonds, Talk Bonds, Think Bonds and show the "boys" we're going to take good care of them whenever the call comes. Bank regularly in a Savings Account at this Bank and be ready to help Uncle Sammy in his time of need.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

West Side

MAZOLA

for thrift and quality—in deep frying, sauteing, shortening and salad dressings

Mazola is more economical for general cooking than butter, lard or suet—because it can be used over and over again—does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another.


And Food Administrator Hoover asks you to save these animal fats.

Mazola is pressed from the heart of golden American corn—is as pure and sweet as the most delicate food cooked in it.

Thousands of housewives have solved the fat problem with Mazola—and so can you.

Get it from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—the large sizes are most economical. Also ask for the free Mazola Book of Recipes, or write us direct.

Your refund of 10¢ Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.



Corn Products Refining Co.
New York

Selling Representative
National Starch Company
228 E. Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Liberty Bonds

Are a good investment.
They are absolutely safe.
They pay a good rate of interest.
The interest coupons payable here.
Our own United States back of them.
Everyone should buy the m
Our steel vaults will protect them for you FREE
We recommend them.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Repair Time Is Here

Did winter leave your porch in bad shape? Does your roof leak, or do you need new clothesline posts? Springtime is repair time—undoing the damage of winter. Take an inventory of what is needed. Let us estimate the cost for you.

Universal Portland Cement

is good for many repairs—good for a new sidewalk to replace the old wood walk, to build new cellar stairs, to make a solid foundation under porch posts, or to make a weatherproof porch floor and steps. The price is about the same as it was last year.

Get these jobs done before it is too late to get good mechanics.

No order is too small or too big to get our careful attention.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

MEETING OF WOMAN'S COUNCIL

April 11, 1918.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. W. C. Witter, chairman of Wood County Council of Defense, Mrs. Kullberg, acting chairman, opened the meeting with talk on the Third Liberty Loan issue. Judge Conway talked to us on the organization of the Red Cross in the rural districts. Mrs. Loogo, chairman on food conservation, read a letter from the Federal Food Administrator for Wisconsin, Magnus Swenson, on the handling of wheat or wheat products. Mrs. Richard Gibson talked on Child Welfare, the Americanization of the children; 25 per cent of our men drafted for the army were defective, having broken arches, poor eyesight, etc. Mrs. Haswell, chairman state association nurses, told of the great demand for war nurses. Wisconsin's quota is 109. Four committees were formed for Red Cross nurse enrollment, Mrs. Haswell being appointed chairman of one committee. Training course beginning in 2nd year high school.

Mrs. Guy Nash chairman Women of Industry, talked on the city work. Mrs. Jackson told of her work in the rural districts, she having had thirteen meetings altogether.

Town chairman being present were Mrs. Jones of Seneca. Held two meetings to organize a social club and do Red Cross work. Mrs. Ing of Rudolph had a very successful meeting and are doing Red Cross work. Miss Athorp of Saratoga held one general meeting. Mrs. Whitman of Sigel, one meeting; Mrs. Drost of Sigel and her committee gave a patriotic lunch on election night. One woman walked five miles to attend this meeting and bring her contributions. Miss Pich of Neokosa and Mrs. McGrath of Bron also were present. Mrs. MacKinnon, chairman Holman Relief gave a very interesting talk on the work for the suffering in Belgium, this being a branch of the Red Cross.

Maud Voss,
Acting Secretary.
Council of Defense Woman's Headquarters at Library.

HARBORSKI-SCHENOCK

Miss Mary Harborski of Junction City and Bob Schenock of this city were married at the Catholic church in Junction City on Tuesday morning. A big wedding celebration followed at the home of the bride. They will make this city their home.

WE BUY OLD TIRES

If you have any old tires to sell and want to get more for them than you can any other place, bring them to us. Wood Co. Tire Repair Company, east side, near New Meat Market.

J. F. Golen of Merrill, a former resident of Rudolph, was in the city on Monday looking after some business matters. Mr. Golen is engaged in farming near Merrill, being located about two miles from town and reports that he likes it up there first rate.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED.—To purchase small cash register. Enquire at Wood County Tire Repair Co. east side. It

TO TRADE.—Farm for city property. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Nixon. It

FOR SALE.—Horse corn planter and one disk. Nels Jensen, R. D. 8, phone 3112. It

FOR SALE.—Fresh milk cows. F. W. Jones, Grand Rapids, R. P. D. No. 5. It

FOR SALE.—Single-cylinder Harley-Davidson motorcycle. First check for \$20 takes it. See J. A. Staub. It

FOR SALE.—Team of bay mares, weight 3000, harness with them; well matched and in good condition, will work anywhere, price \$400. Also several bred sows, grade Holstein cows and heifers, one fresh and one to freshen soon, all tuberculin tested. Stock may be seen at farm near Vesper. Enquire of W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids, Wis. Phone 663. It

FOR SALE.—High grade Guernsey bull calf two weeks old. Mother my best cow. Sire pure bred. Heifer calves for sale also. D. D. Conway. It

WANTED.—Good girl. No washing, table and coal heater. Enquire of Mrs. M. F. Robbins, Rudolph, Wisconsin. It

FOR SALE.—Organ in good condition, table and coal heater. Enquire of Mrs. M. F. Robbins, Rudolph, Wisconsin. It

FOR SALE.—At Spring Hill farm, registered Holstein bull, 13 months old, mostly white; dam's record over 12,000 lbs milk and 380 lbs. fat last year. Price \$125. Have also young bull calves from this year from dams with record up to 12,800 lbs. milk and 418 lbs. fat in year, in Wood county cow test association. For particulars see—H. J. Baasoun, Vesper, Wis. It

FOR SALE.—Modern 7-room house on Baker street will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Enquire of C. R. Schuman, phone 489. It

FOR RENT.—Comfortable house and ground for garden, south Lincoln street, outside city limits. Apply this office or to Nick Young, R. D. No. 6. It

FOR SALE.—Timothy and clover hay. Enquire of J. I. Cheate, R. 2, Box 19, Grand Rapids, Wis. It

FOR SALE.—7-room house and half acre of land, will be sold cheap if taken at once. V. A. Kleppino, 1237 West Cleveland St. It

WANTED.—Competent girl or woman housekeeper. Enquire at the Tribune office. It

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Baby Grand Chevrolet, one Ford roadster, one Studebaker and one Overland. All five-passenger cars except the Ford. Ebbe's Garage. It

We have several GOOD second-hand Ford Cars on hand at attractive Prices. These cars are over- hauled and in first- class shape.

We specialize on
Ford repair work.

Jensen & Anderson
Ford Dealers

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. W. T. Lyle has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. E. M. Allerton is in Chicago to purchase millinery goods for her store.

Mrs. D. McKeorch has returned from a visit with her mother at Merrill.

Attorney T. W. Branson transacted legal business in Friendship on Tuesday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lemmerhart Monday, April 15.

Mrs. Louis Lemay and Mrs. John Jaymes are visiting at the John Golen home in Merrill.

George Cole has been laid up the past two weeks with rheumatism, but is getting better now.

Mrs. E. C. Smith departed on Monday for Drue to spend some time visiting at the home of her son.

Mrs. and Mrs. Will Nash have purchased a five-passenger Overland sedan of the Nash Hardware Co.

Mrs. E. H. Bonham returned to her home in Madison on Saturday after a visit at the Hotel Rowland home.

Mrs. Matt Stelzer of Port Edwards was in the city shopping Thursday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Come in and let us show you our large stock of spring wall papers. Johnson & Hill Co.

Mrs. Fred and John Henke have returned from Dubuque, Iowa, where they had been called by the death of a relative.

U. P. Barager, editor of the Owen Enterprise, spent Monday in this city in attendance at the editorial convention.

Mrs. I. O. Mills of Lancaster is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Dolan, and brother, Dan McKeorch.

Dorothy, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bernard had the misfortune to break her arm while roller skating Monday.

The ladies of the Rudolph Red Cross society are arranging for a big benefit dance at Hattenschild's hall on Friday evening, April 26th.

George Babcock has accepted a position with the Nash Grocery Co. A big wedding celebration followed at the home of the bride. They will make this city their home.

Ed Sharkey of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office Monday while in the city on business. Ed intends to sell out his saloon business and his farm and leave Rudolph in the near future.

Mrs. Albert Gilmanster and son Harold returned Sunday from Dubuque, Iowa, where they had been to attend the funeral of her nephew, Chris Webster, who died at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Harold Sals returned from Milwaukee Monday where he had in traveling for the past two weeks. He had been laid up with a mild case of pneumonia poisoning, but is gradually recovering.

—The only spring fruit that is cheap—orange at 25¢ a dozen at Howard's Variety Store Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Collins who was called to Wausau by the serious illness of her granddaughter, Louise Slater, returned Tuesday evening accompanied by her daughter Julia, who went up on Sunday.

Peter Holberg and crew, consisting of Al Wodtke, John Kosman, Elsworth Dolap and Francis Kroening, departed Tuesday evening for Buffalo Lake, Minnesota, to work on a dredge for the summer.

Jake Holmes has purchased the horse-shoeing outfit and stock of Louis Goodness and moved the same to his shop on Third Ave. north. Mr. Goodness will hereafter devote all his time to repair work.

Judge D. B. Park and Court Reporter Robert Morse of Stevens Point were in the city Monday forenoon and held a short session of court. They left that afternoon for Wausau, where court was opened next day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Borard of Waukesha spent a few days in the city the past week. Mr. Borard has returned to Waukesha, but Mrs. Borard will remain for a time to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bronson.

Miss Agnes Taylor of Chicago filed the pulpit in the Congregational church in this city last Sunday. Miss Taylor is Dean of the Congregational school for women in Chicago and is here attending the missionary convention this week.

Mrs. W. G. Merrill is spending this week in the city packing up the office fixtures of Dr. Merrill, who is now stationed in France where he ranks as captain in the medical corps. Mrs. Merrill states that the doctor intends to return to Grand Rapids after the war is over, and up to the present time have retained their rooms in the MacKinnon block, but as there is no certainty as to when he will be released from duty in the army, they thought it would be better to store their furniture until such time as they would need it.

Mrs. George Kriester has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Roy VanAlstyne is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week.

Miss Leona Dustin returned Tuesday evening from a visit of several days in Milwaukee.

M. N. Weeks was called to Fargo, North Dakota, Friday by the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Anton Golla underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Riverside hospital Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Little of Duluth, Minnesota, are visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Little on 12th Street.

Leland Johnson has returned home from the university at Madison, having finished his course. He expects to enter the army.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards arrived word the past week that their sons, George and Joe, had arrived safely in France.

Plainfield Sun: Mrs. T. Edwards and baby Dorothy and Mrs. Guy Gardner of Grand Rapids were guests at the Ora Gardner and Ed Searles luncheon.

Albert Bude, one of the bestling farmers out near Rudolph, was a caller at this office Thursday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year.

P. J. Natwick was laid up several days the past week with an attack of the grippe. He has since recovered sufficiently to be able to be about and attend to business.

Secretary of State Martin Hall was in the city on Monday attending the meeting of newspaper men. Mr. Hall is engaged in the newspaper business at Black River Falls.

Mrs. Jimmah Akoy has returned from a visit with her son Clove in Montana. Mrs. Akoy reports that her son's health is considerable better since he moved out west.

—Fine juicy oranges on sale Friday and Saturday at Howard's Variety Store, at 25¢ per dozen.

Herman Yager of the town of Sigel was returned from Gary, Indiana, where he has spent three months at his trade of bricklayer. He reports plenty of work at good wages.

Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Joyce of Waterloo, are rejoicing over the birth of a son at their home on March 25th. Mrs. Joyce was formerly Miss Anna Daly, daughter of Mrs. C. E. Daly.

Harold Hill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hill, has enlisted in the army and has been assigned to the Ambulance Corps, and expects to leave the latter part of the week for camp.

Miss Anna Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Baker of Bron, was operated on last Thursday at Riverside hospital for appendicitis. She has since been getting along in nice shape.

John White of the Marshfield Herald and E. S. Bailey of the Marshfield News, were in the city on Monday on business. Mr. White remained over and attended the editorial convention.

Miss Helen Smith has resigned her position at Mike Kubliak's shoe and accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Lyle furniture store. Miss Marie Groskopf has taken the position at Kubliak's.

W. H. Schmidt, who resided on 12th St., near Rudolph, has sold his farm to Mr. Cramer of Milwaukee, and leaves today for the south, and will probably make his home in Chicago.

C. E. McKee, editor of the Pittsville Record, transacted business in the city the day and evening. Reports that business is coming in pretty good over at Pittsville this spring with indications of a prosperous summer ahead.

D. E. Walters, editor of the Most-Recent Times, was in the city on Monday attending the editorial convention. Mr. Walters reported that there were many fires in the woods of Wisconsin, and in some cases much damage was being done where there was any standing timber or anything of a combustible nature that the fire could get at.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Belter entertained a party of relatives at a family reunion on Sunday evening. The event being a family reunion in honor of Mrs. Belter's mother, Mrs. Korin who was celebrating her sixty-sixth birthday that day. Dinner was served to thirty-two, the out-of-town relatives being Mrs. Gustave Schram of Merrill, Emil and Alfred Korin of Meslin and Mrs. Fred Gerlich of Wausau.

—The biggest bargain this year at Howard's Variety Store. Don't miss the oranges at 25¢ a doz. Friday and Saturday only.

ORSON P. COCHRAN PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, Kruger & Whoolan flats, 1st Street north.

ORANGE SPECIAL

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Fine selected fruit—limit one
dozen to a customer

25c dozen

HOWARD'S VARIETY STORE

The Home of Low Prices

POOR PAPER THE CAUSE

The Tribune has received several inquiries of late asking why the Tribune goes out in a torn condition, being evident to the subscribers that the paper is torn before it leaves the office.

In reply to all these inquiries we would say that the paper is torn because it is of such poor quality that it cannot be run thru the press without tearing. The proprietors of the Tribune dislike to send out torn papers, but there have been times during the past three months when fully forty per cent of the papers were split in running them thru the press. A thing that is caused simply because the stock is so poor that it could not be handled. Every effort has been made to have the stock improved and it has been considerably better during the past few weeks.

ORGANIZED HERE

Chas. S. Willard, field secretary of the Wisconsin Good Roads association was in the city on Wednesday, and last night a meeting was held and a branch of the association was organized in this city. D. J. Jorow was elected vice president for Wood county and president of the local association and W. J. Conway secretary. H. B. Pich of Neokosa, C. A. Jorgenson of Port Edwards, T. A. Taylor and F. J. Wood of this city and Paul Zimmerman, Sr. of Rudolph, were elected directors of the association.

The local organization will work with the state association for the betterment of roads in Wood county, and will look after the southern part of the county especially, as it is expected that another branch will be organized at Marshfield.

BARBERRY BUSHES

I am in receipt of a letter from the State Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, which says: "I intend to request that the barberry bushes in the city parks, cemeteries, school grounds, public grounds, private grounds and other places in Grand Rapids, that the barberry bushes be removed, and I will have an agent in Grand Rapids within a week to explain this information to everyone so that they will understand why it is necessary to order the removal of these dangerous shrubs."

We have already canvassed a considerable portion of the state and are meeting with an enthusiastic response. Parties having barberry bushes growing on their lots or lawns will oblige by notifying me by phone or otherwise, so that the state agent can come and investigate without unnecessary delay.

F. MacKinnon,
Park Commissioner.

KEEP TRUCKS OFF ROAD

County Highway Commissioner Louis Amundson reports that the road between this city and Pittsville is the worst it has been since the road was graded up several years ago, the trouble having started in when the front began to leave the ground. The trouble is all west of Seneca Corners. Mr. Amundson says that the trouble is caused by running heavy trucks over the road before it is sufficiently settled.

MISSIONARY MEETING

Delegates from all over the state of Wisconsin have been in the city during the past week in attendance at the missionary meeting being held at the Congregational church. There were about fifty delegates in attendance and interesting programs were given during the day and evening. Besides the delegates, there were many from this city in attendance at the meetings.

DIED AT MARSHFIELD

Mrs. Elizabeth Bever, widow of the late Peter Bever, died at Marshfield last Friday at the age of 78 years. Deceased lived in this city at one time. Mr. Bever having been county treasurer. Mrs. Be Thomas and Jacob Bever of the town of Grand Rapids are children of Mrs. Bever.

ORGAN RECITAL

There will be a pipe organ recital at the Congregational church on Friday evening, April 26th, under the auspices of the Eastern Star for the benefit of the Red Cross. The public is invited to attend and have a real musical treat.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Dried Fruit is going to be scarce—we advise you to buy now—our prices are still right.

Prunes per pound.....	9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, and 15c
Raisins, Seedless per box.....	10c
Peaches, skinned per pound.....	10c
Pears, very fancy, per pound.....	10c
Apples, fancy, per pound.....	10c
Baby White Soap, per bar.....	23c
Lvory Soap per bar.....	3c
A Good Can of Pans at per can.....	10c
P. and G. White Naptha, 10 lbs.....	63c
A few more brooms at each.....	65c, 75c, 85c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for.....	25c
Dry Onions per bushel.....	\$1.00
Oleomargarine per pound.....	25c
Weiland's Home Made Bologna per pound.....	19c
Home Made Peanut Butter, per pound.....	28c
Marsh Mallows Toasted or White, per pound.....	20c
Fancy Shelled Walnuts, per pound.....	70c
Bananas, nice and ripe, per dozen.....	25c
Lemons, large size, per dozen.....	29c

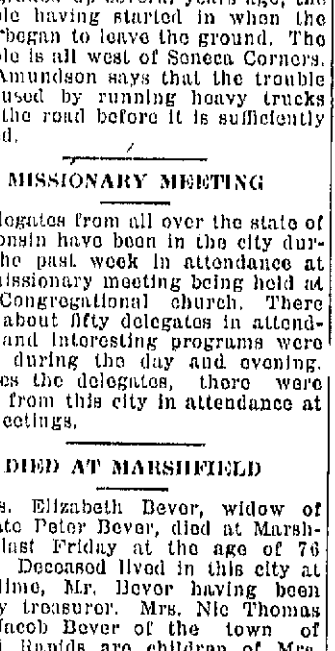
Tobacco is going to be higher, we advise you to buy some now.

MR. FARMER we have a full line of feed now, give us a part of your business, our prices are right.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN



A Message from America's Roads

SECURE certainty of service in Treaded Tires. They give sure service because it is proven service. Their endurance and mileage have been proved in the one way to assure mileage to the motorist, on the car on the road.

Hearken to that 1918 message, the roads of America send American motorists. Last year Goodrich's launching six Test Car Fleets in six widely different regions of our country, took Goodrich Tires, and with light and heavy cars mangled them over sand, gravel and rock roads of plains, deserts and mountains, to try out—

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

What those tires endured Goodrich's pride in its tires. They fought America's roads through 744 tire miles. They conquered the roads of America in that phenomenal mileage, those BLACK SAFETY TIRES and WHITE SAFETY TIRES.

Let American motorists listen to this message from America's roads. It means time and money saved them. They get lasting service with the tires that have won the title, "America's Tested Tires."

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Milwaukee Branch: 563-565 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY OF GOODRICH - AKRON, OHIO.

WOOL

Place orders now for GREEN WOOD

Badger Box & Lumber Co.

PHONE 314

Tires Is Our Business

We do Vulcanizing by Steam

Which is admitted to be the best method in existence.

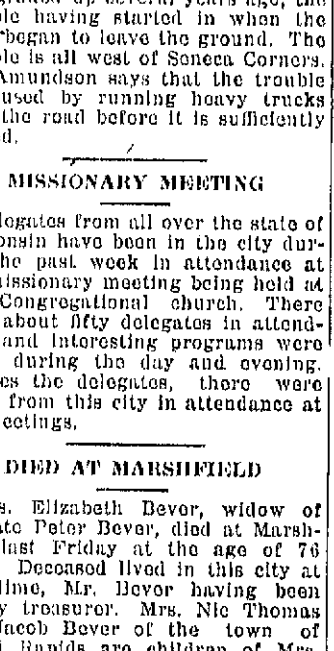
Tires Retreaded and All Kinds of Repairs Made

We also buy old tires and pay the highest market price for the old rubber.

Wood Co. Tire Repair Co.

Next to the New Meat Market

BEST IN THE LONG RUN



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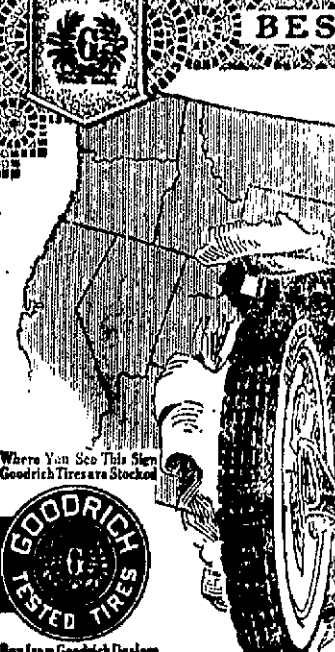
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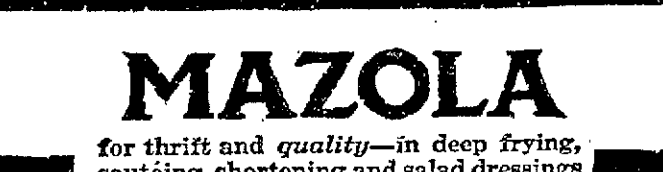
Have You A Brother The War?

YES! You have 500,000 in France today. You have more than that in training. What are you doing for them? They are fighting for you. They're dying for you. Are you doing your part at home?

The Third Liberty Loan is needed to feed and clothe your brothers at the front. Get behind it with all your resources. Buy Bonds, Talk Bonds, Think Bonds and show the "boys" we're going to take good care of them whenever the call comes. Bank regularly in a Savings Account at this bank and be ready to help Uncle Sam in his time of need.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

West Side



MAZOLA

for thrift and quality—in deep frying, sautéing, shortening and salad dressings

Mazola is more economical for general cooking than butter, lard or suet—because it can be used over and over again—does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another.

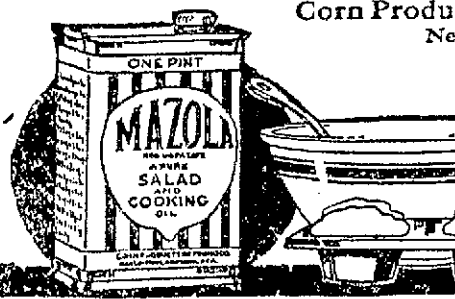
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Get it from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—the large sizes are most economical. Also ask for the free Mazola Book of Recipes, or write us direct.

Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.



Corn Products Refining Co.
New York

Selling Representatives
National Starch Company
280 E. Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Liberty Bonds

Are a good investment.
They are absolutely safe.
They pay a good rate of interest.
The interest coupons payable here.
Our own United States back of them.
Everyone should buy the m
Our steel vaults will protect them for
you FREE
We recommend them.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Repair Time Is Here

Did winter leave your porch in bad shape? Does your roof leak, or do you need new clothesline posts? Springtime is repair time—undoing the damage of winter. Take an inventory of what is needed. Let us estimate the cost for you.

Universal Portland Cement

is good for many repairs—good for a new sidewalk to replace the old wood walk, to build new cellar stairs, to make a solid foundation under porch posts, or to make a weatherproof porch floor and steps. The price is about the same as it was last year.

Get these jobs done before it is too late to get good mechanics.

No order is too small or too big to get our careful attention.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

MEETING OF WOMAN'S COUNCIL

April 11, 1918.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Witter, chairman of Wood County Council of Defense, Mrs. Kellogg, acting chairman, opened the meeting with a talk on the Third Liberty Loan issue. Judge Conway talked to us on the organization of the Red Cross in the rural districts. Mrs. Looze, chairman on food conservation, read a letter from the Federal Food Administration for Wisconsin, Magnus Swenson, on the hoarding of wheat or wheat products. Mrs. Richard Gibson talked on Child Welfare, the Americanization of the children; 25 per cent of our men drafted for the army were defective, having broken arches, poor eyesight, etc. Mrs. Haswell, chairman state associate nurses, told of the great demand for war nurses. Wisconsin's quota is 129. Four committees were formed for Red Cross nurse enrollment. Mrs. Haswell being appointed chairman of one committee. Training course beginning in 2nd year high school.

Mrs. Guy Nash, chairman Women of Industry, talked on the city work. Mrs. Jackson told of her work in the rural districts, showing had their training course together.

John chairman being present were Mrs. Jones of Seneca. Held two meetings to organize a social club and do Red Cross work. Mrs. Imig of Rudolph had a very successful meeting and are doing Red Cross work. Miss Athorp of Saratoga held one general meeting. Mrs. Whitman of Sigel, one meeting. Mrs. Babcock and her committee gave a patriotic lunch on election night. One woman walked five miles to attend this meeting and bring her contributions. Miss Fitch of Nekosca and Mrs. McGrath of Biron also were present. Mrs. MacKinnon, chairman Belgian Relief gave a very interesting talk on the work for the suffering in Belgium, this being a branch of the Red Cross.

Maud Voss,
Acting Secretary.

Council of Defense Woman's Headquarters at Library.

HARKOWSKI-SCHENEOCH

Miss Mary Harkowski of Junction City and Bob Schenoch of this city were married at the Catholic church in Junction City on Tuesday morning. A big wedding celebration followed at the home of the bride. They will make this city their home.

WE BUY OLD TIRES

—If you have any old auto tires to sell and want to get more for them than you can at any other place, bring them to us. Wood Co. Tire Repair Company, east side, near New Meat Market.

J. F. Golen of Merrill, a former resident of Rudolph, was in this city Monday looking after some business matters. Mr. Golen is engaged in farming near Merrill, being located about two miles from town, and reports that he likes it up there first rate.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED.—To purchase small cash register. Enquire at Wood County Tire Repair Co., east side. 1t

TO TRADE.—Farm for city property. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Nixon. 1t

FOR SALE.—Horse corn planter and one disc. Nels Jensen, R. D. 8, phone 9112. 1t

FOR SALE.—Fresh milk cows. F. W. Jones, Grand Rapids, R. D. No. 5. 2t

FOR SALE.—Single-cylinder Harley-Davidson motor cycle. Price \$125.00 for \$20 take it. See J. A. Staub. 1t

FOR SALE.—Team of bay mares, weight 3000, harness with them; well matched and in good condition, will work anywhere, price \$400. Also several bred sows; 5 grade Holstein cows and calves, one fresh and one to freshen soon, all tuberculin tested. Stock may be seen at farm near Vesper. Enquire of W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids, Wis. Phone 553. 2t

FOR SALE.—High grade Guernsey bull calf two weeks old. Mother my best cow. Sire pure. Breeder Hoffer calves for sale also. D. D. Conway. 2t

WANTED.—Good girl. No washing. Apply Mrs. J. Hammer, telephone 523, 107 3rd St. N. 1t

FOR SALE.—Organ in good condition, table and coal heater. Inquire of Mrs. M. F. Robbins, Rudolph, Wisconsin. 1t

FOR SALE.—At Spring Hill farm, registered Holstein bull, 13 months old, mostly white; dam's record over 12,000 lbs milk and 8 lbs fat last year. Price \$125. Have also young bull calves from this year from dams with record up to 12,800 lbs. milk and 418 lbs. fat in year. In Wood county cow test association. For particulars see H. J. Bassener, Vesper, Wis. 1t

FOR SALE.—Modern 7-room house on Baker street will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Enquire of G. R. Schuman, phone 689. 1t

FOR RENT.—Comfortable house and ground for garden, south Lincoln street, outside city limits. Apply this office or to Nick Young, R. D. No. 6. 3t

FOR SALE.—Timothy and clover hay. Inquire of J. I. Cheate, R. 2, Box 19, Grand Rapids, Wis. 2t

FOR SALE.—7-room house and half acre of land, will be sold cheap if taken at once. V. A. Klepper, 1237 West Cleveland St. 4t

WANTED.—Competent girl or woman housekeeper. Inquire at the Tribune office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Baby Grand Chevrolet, one Ford roadster, one Studebaker and one Overland. All five-passenger cars except the Ford. Ebbe's Garage.

We have several GOOD second-hand Ford Cars on hand at attractive Prices. These cars are overhauled and in first-class shape.

We specialize on Ford repair work.

Jensen & Anderson
Ford Dealers

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. W. T. Lyle has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. E. M. Allerton is in Chicago to purchase millinery goods for her store.

Mrs. D. McKercher has returned from a visit with her mother at Merrill.

Attorney T. W. Brazeau transacted legal business in Friendship on Tuesday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lemmerhart Monday, April 15.

Mrs. Louis Lemay and Mrs. John Rayome are visiting at the John Golen home in Merrill.

George Cole has been laid up the past two weeks with rheumatism, but is getting better now.

Mrs. E. C. Smith departed on Monday for Bruce to spend some time visiting at the home of her son.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nash have purchased an five-passenger Overland sedan of the Nash Hardware Co.

Mrs. E. H. Bonham returned to her home in Madison on Saturday after a visit at the Robt. Rowland home.

Mrs. Matt Steiner of Port Edwards was in the city shopping Thursday. The office acknowledges a pleasant call.

—Come in and let us show you our large stock of spring wall papers. Johnson & Hill Co.

Mrs. Fred and John Henke have returned from Dubuque, Iowa. They had been called by the death of a relative.

U. P. Barager, editor of the Owen Enterprise, spent Monday in this city in attendance at the editorial convention.

Mrs. I. O. Mills of Lancaster is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Dolan, and brother, Dan McKercher.

Dorothy, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Berard had the misfortune to break her arm while roller skating Monday.

The ladies of the Rudolph Red Cross society are arranging for a big benefit dance at Kaumachild's hall on Friday evening, April 26th.

George Babcock has accepted a position with the Nash Grocery Co. and will have charge of the delivery at Port Edwards and Biron.

Ed Sharkey of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office Monday while in the city on business. Ed intends to sell out his saloon business and his farm and leave Rudolph in the near future.

Mrs. Albert Gilmaester and son Harold returned from Dubuque, Iowa, where they had been to attend the funeral of her nephew, Chris Webber, who died at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Harold Shick returned from Milwaukee on Sunday where he had been for the past two weeks. He had been laid up with a mild case of pneumonia poisoning, but is gradually recovering.

—The only spring fruit that is cheap—oranges at 25c a dozen at Howard's Variety Store Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Collins who was called to Wausau by the serious illness of her granddaughter, Lenore Slattery, returned Tuesday evening accompanied by her daughter Julia, who went up on Sunday.

Peter Holberg and crew, consisting of Al. Wadner, John Kausen, Ole worth Delap and Francis Kroening, departed Tuesday evening for Buffalo Lake, Minnesota, to work on a dredge for the summer.

Jake Holmes has purchased the horsehoes outfit and stock of Louis Goodness and moved the same to his shop on Third Ave. north. Mr. Goodness will hereafter devote all his time to repair work.

Judge B. B. Park and Court Reporter Robert Morse of Stevens Point were in the city Monday forenoon and held a short session of court. They left that afternoon for Wausau, where court was opened next day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Berard of Waukesha spent a few days in the city the past week. Mr. Berard has returned to Waukesha, but Mrs. Berard will remain for a time to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bronson.

Miss Agnes Taylor of Chicago filed the pulp in the Congregational church in this city last Sunday. Miss Taylor is Dean of the Congregational school for women in Chicago and is here attending the missionary convention this week.

Mrs. W. G. Merrill is spending this week in the city packing up the office fixtures of Dr. Merrill, who is now stationed in France where he ranks as captain in the medical corps. Mrs. Merrill states that the doctor intends to return to Grand Rapids after the war is over, and up to the present time have retained their rooms in the MacKinnon block, but as there is no certainty as to when he will be released from duty in the army, they thought it would be better to store their furniture until such time as they would need it.

ORANGE SPECIAL

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Fine selected fruit—limit one
dozen to a customer

25c dozen

HOWARD'S VARIETY STORE

The Home of Low Prices

Mrs. George Kinister has returned from a visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Roy VanAlstyne is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week.

Miss Leona Dustin returned Tuesday evening from a visit of several days in Milwaukee.

Mr. N. Weeks was called to Fargo, North Dakota, Friday by the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Anton Golla underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Riverview hospital Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Little of Duluth, Minnesota, are visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Little on 12th Street.

Leland Johnson has returned home from the university at Madison, having finished his course. He expects to enter the army.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards received word the past week that their sons, George and Joe, had arrived safely in France.

Plainsboro Sun: Mrs. T. Edwards and baby Dorothy and Mrs. Guy Gardner of Grand Rapids were guests at the Ora Gardner and Ed Serles homes.

Albert Budde, one of the hustling farmers out near Rudolph, was a caller at this office Thursday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year.

F. J. Nutwick was laid up several days the past week with an attack of the grippe. He has since recovered sufficiently to be able to about and attend to business.

Secretary of State Merlino Hull was in the city on Monday attending the meeting of newspaper men. Mr. Hull is engaged in the newspaper business at Black River Falls.

Mrs. Hannah Akey has returned from a visit with her son Cleve in Montana. Mrs. Akey reports that her son's health is considerable better since he moved out west.

—Fine juicy oranges on sale Friday and Saturday at Howard's Variety Store, at 25c per dozen.

Herman Vager of the town of Sigel has returned from Gary, Indiana, where he has spent three months at his trade of bricklayer. He reports plenty of work at good wages.

Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Joyce of Watertown are going over the birth of a son at their home on March 25th.

Mrs. Joyce was formerly Miss Anna Daly, daughter of Mrs. C. E. Daly.

Harold Hill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hill, has enlisted in the army and has been assigned to the Ambulance Corps, and expects to leave the latter part of the week for camp.

Miss Anna Bauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Bauer of Biron, was operated on last Thursday at Riverview hospital for appendicitis. She has since been getting along in nice shape.

John White of the Marshfield Herald and E. S. Bailey of the Marshfield News, were in the city on Monday on business. Mr. White remained over and attended the editorial convention.

Miss Helen Smith has resigned her position at Mike Kubisiak's plumbing shop and accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Lyle furniture store. Miss Marie Groskopf has taken on the position at Kubisiak's.

W. H. Schmidt, who resided on Route 2, near Rudolph, has sold his farm to a Mr. Cramer of Milwaukee, and has moved to the city, and will probably make his home in Chicago.

C. E. McKee, editor of the Pittsville Record, transacted business in the city Saturday. Mr. McKee leaves today for the south, and is pretty good over at Pittsville this spring with indications of a prosperous summer ahead.

B. E. Walters, editor of the Mosinee Times, was in the city on Monday attending the editorial convention. Mr. Walters reported that there were many fires in the woods up around Mosinee, and in some cases much damage was being done where there was any standing timber or anything of a perishable nature that the fire could get at.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Belter entertained a party of relatives at a family reunion on Sunday evening, the event being a family reunion in honor of Mrs. Belter's mother, Mrs. Kernin who was celebrating her sixty-sixth birthday that day. Dinner was served to thirty-two, the out-of-town relatives being Mrs. Gustave Schrom of Merrill, and Alfred Korala of Mosinee and Mrs. Fred Gerlich of Wausau.

—The biggest bargain this year at Howard's Variety Store. Don't miss the oranges at 25c a doz. Friday and Saturday only.

ORSON P. COCHRAN PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, Kruger & Wheelan Flats, 1st Street north.

POOR PAPER THE CAUSE

The Tribune has received several inquiries of late asking why the Tribune goes out in a torn condition, it being evident to the subscribers that the paper is torn before it leaves the office.

In reply to all these inquiries we would say that the paper is torn because it is of such poor quality that it cannot be run thru the press without tearing. The proprietors of the Tribune dislike to send out torn papers, but there have been times during the past three months when fully forty per cent of the papers were split in running them thru the press, a thing that is caused simply because the stock is so poor that it could not be handled. Every effort has been made to have the stock improved and it has been considerably better during the past few weeks.

ORGANIZED HERE

Chas. S. Willard, field secretary of the Wisconsin Good Roads association was in the city on Wednesday and last night a meeting was held and a branch of the association was organized in this city. D. J. Jerow was elected vice president for Wood county and president of the local association and W. J. Conway secretary. H. E. Fitch of Nekosca, C. A. Jasper of Port Edwards, T. A. Taylor and F. J. Wood of this city and Paul Zimmermann, Sr. of Rudolph, were elected directors of the association.

The local organization will work with the state association for the betterment of roads in Wood county, and will look after the road work of the county especially, as it is expected that another branch will be organized at Marshfield.

BARBERRY BUSHES

I am in receipt of a letter from the State Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, which says: "I intend to request that the barberry bushes in the city parks, cemeteries, school grounds, public grounds, private grounds and other places in Grand Rapids, that the barberry bushes be removed, and I will have an agent in Grand Rapids within a week to explain this information to everyone so that they will understand why it is necessary to order the removal of these dangerous shrubs."

We have already canvassed a considerable portion of the state and are meeting with an enthusiastic response. Parties having barberry bushes growing on their lots or lawns will oblige by notifying me by phone or otherwise, so that the state agent can come and investigate without unnecessary delay.

P. MacKinnon,
Park Commissioner.

KEEP TRUCKS OFF ROAD

County Highway Commissioner Louis Amundson reports that the road between this city and Pittsville is the worst it has been since the road was graded up several years ago, the trouble having started in when the frost began to leave the ground. The trouble is all west of Seneca Corners. Mr. Amundson says that the trouble is caused by running heavy trucks over the road before it is sufficiently settled.

MISSIONARY MEETING

Delegates from all over the state of Wisconsin have been in the city during the past week in attendance at the missionary meeting being held at the Congregational church. There were about fifty delegates in attendance and interesting programs were given during the day and evening. Besides the delegates, there were many from this city in attendance at the meetings.

DIED AT MARSHFIELD

Mrs. Elizabeth Bever, widow of the late Peter Bever, died at Marshfield last Friday at the age of 78 years. Deceased lived in this city at one time. Mr. Bever having been county treasurer. Mrs. Nic Thomas and Jacob Bever of the town of Grand Rapids are children of Mrs. Bever.

ORGAN RECITAL

There will be a pipe organ recital at the Congregational church on Friday evening, April 26th, under the auspices of the Eastern Star for the benefit of the Red Cross. The public is invited to attend and have a real musical treat.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Dried Fruit is going to be scarce—we advise you to buy now—our prices are still right.

Prunes per pound.....	9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, and 15c
Raisins, Seedless per box.....	10c
Peaches, skinned per pound.....	16c
Pears, very fancy, per pound.....	16c
Apples, fancy, per pound.....	23c
Bob White Soap, per bar.....	5c
Ivory Soap per bar.....	6c
A Good Can of Peas at per can.....	10c
P. and G. White Naphtha, 10 bars.....	63c
A few more brooms at each.....	65c, 75c, 85c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for.....	25c
Dry Onions per bushel.....	\$1.00
Oleomargarine per pound.....	25c
Weiland's Home Made Bologna per pound.....	19c
Home Made Peanut Butter per pound.....	24c
Marsh Mallows Toasted or White, per pound.....	20c
Fancy Shelled Walnuts, per pound.....	20c
Bananas, nice and ripe, per dozen.....	25c
Lemons, large size, per dozen.....	29c

Tobacco is going to be higher, we advise you to buy some now.

MR. FARMER we have a full line of feed now, give us a part of your business, our prices are right.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN



A Message from America's Roads

SECURE certainty of service in Tested Tires. They give sure service because it is proven service. Their endurance and mileage have been proved in the one way to assure mileage to the motorist, on the car on the road.

Hearken to that 1913 message, the roads of America send American motorists. Last year Goodrich, launching six Test Car Fleets in six widely different regions of our country, took Goodrich Tires, and with light and heavy cars mowed them over sand, gravel and rock roads of plains, deserts and mountains, to try out—

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

What those tires endured Goodrich's pride in its tires. They fought America's roads through 4,183,744 tire miles. They conquered the roads of America in that phenomenal mileage, those BLACK SAFETY TREADS and CUT-UP CORDS.

Let American motorists listen to this message from America's roads. It means time and money saved them. They get lasting service with the tires that have won the title, "America's Tested Tires."

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Milwaukee Branch: 553-555 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY OF GOODRICH - AKRON, OHIO

W.S.S.

Every War Saving Stamp is a step towards Peace.
For sale at every Goodrich Dealer.

WOOD

Place orders now for GREEN WOOD

Badger Box & Lumber Co.

PHONE 314

Tires Is Our Business

We do Vulcanizing by Steam

Which is admitted to be the best method in existence.

Tires Retreaded and All Kinds of Repairs Made

We also buy old tires and pay the highest market price for the old rubber.

Wood Co. Tire Repair Co.

Next to the New Meat Market

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Dried Fruit is going to be scarce—we advise you to buy now—our prices are still right.

Prunes per pound.....	9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, and 15c
Raisins, Seedless per box.....	10c
Peaches, skinned per pound.....	16c
Pears, very fancy, per pound.....	16c
Apples, fancy, per pound.....	23c
Bob White Soap, per bar.....	5c
Ivory Soap per bar.....	6c
A Good Can of Peas at per can.....	10c
P. and G. White Naphtha, 10 bars.....	63c
A few more brooms at each.....	65c, 75c, 85c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls for.....	25c
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Tobacco is going to be higher, we advise you to buy some now.

MR. FARMER we have a full line of feed now, give us a part of your business, our prices are right.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

Finland, to the United States. The real test of our faithfulness has come. We may judge the test, and the result, by the fact that in Russia, a nation which no brave or patriotic nation can take a pride in, a people, helpless by their own act, live for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

OUR DEFEAT

"The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost our utmost sacrifice the lives of our finest men, and if need be, all that we possess.

"The loan we are not to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative.

"The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimming and daily sacrifice to lead out of men's earnings.

"They will look with repugnance and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction.

"I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, and the need to fight it through and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before.

"It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more clearly revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle.

"The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable things it is to lead to invest in.

"The Cost of Debt.

"Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately.

"I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with trepidation, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged.

"I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me.

"I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes without reserve or doubt, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is they seek.

"Being Just to Germany.

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others.

"There can be no differences in peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or domination or the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking.

"They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but domination and the unbridled execution of their own will.

"What Peace Should Be Based On.

"The present chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with such plainness as he intended, and with such belief that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement.

"At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiance.

"But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion.

"We cannot mistake what they have

"Traditional Courage.

"Pop, are the Crow Indians harder to fight than any other kind?"

"Not that I know of. What makes you think so?"

"Well, pop, a crow never shows the white feather, does it?"

Lumber in New Zealand.

Most of the better furniture and industrial lumber used in New Zealand is imported, such as oak, ash, hickory, etc., and comes largely from the United States, United Kingdom and Japan.

Barometer of Business.

The humble penny is an unfailing barometer of business. During periods of depression pennies accumulate in the subterranean, but when business is brisk they are on the move. Watch the pennies for an indication as to the condition of business.—Milwaukee.

Freemontion.

Mother—Why, Bobbie, what are you crying for?

Bobbie—Nobbia yet. But I know something's got to happen, 'cause I broke your best vase in the parlor.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNCLE SAM

Buying Liberty Bonds Aids Our War, Our Army, Our Boys.

HOW WORKMEN DO THEIR BIT

Investment Brings Good Returns, in Addition to Giving Financial Assistance Every Loyal Citizen Owes His Government.

(By EVA DEAN of the Vigilantes.)

It was just another day in the factory. There was nothing new in the hum of the machines. It was quite the everyday hum. The women talked loudly to be heard; they always talked while they worked; they liked the sound of their own voices. It mattered not much what they said—the same joke told day after day in the factory; an old one is almost as good as a new one to break the mental monotony. When one's habitual activities are with one's fingers one isn't very careful of mental effort.

Still, were you to ask them, any of the men would have said they preferred an argument to all other kinds of brain exercise. Argument is what they would have called any of the verbal combats they fired back and forth at one another from their inexpressible mental batteries, while their expert fingers moved unceasingly at their tasks. And nowadays there is always enough to argue about the war! The only trouble though is one really seemed to mind that—was that there was no one around to uphold the government in these controversies.

Of the hundred men employed here it was a small factory, there were but one with an American-born parent, though a considerable number were themselves born in America. The one hundred were all here by choice, however, and hardly one ever really expected to live anywhere else. But they talked as though they might; and one could imagine they expected the United States to immediately offer them inducements to stay when it heard of their intended leaving.

They discuss Liberty Bonds.

Charles, in the lightest manner—a few years ago he would have been Karl—was always talking about the price of bonds. "I take a Liberty bond," he said. "I don't know if the government had kept prices down, and protected the working man, and kept the debt man from making war profits, why, I might. There is going to be trouble in this country some day and the government deserves all that is coming to them. The government ought to do everything it can to keep the good will of the people. Why—there—!" Charles never talked long without mentioning war.

Joe—whose only training was in a proletarian—was a born financier. He had actually been talking about a bond on the dollar-a-week plan, but no one in the workroom seemed to think it a good investment. It would be better to buy sugar or whisky and keep it for a higher price. So Joe had simply talked for the past two weeks; he had not decided. One might get 4½ per cent, or even 5 per cent later! It would be better to wait.

The government don't feed the boys in camp," shouted the porter.

"Of course it don't," yelled the thin man by the window. "We don't know what goes on there. No wonder lots of them commit suicide!"

"Well—let's like to buy a bond," broke in the Italian, conspicuously. Old Betty was born among the Pennsylvania Dutch. "But, with sixteen dollars a week, and a family, I don't see how I can."

"Xue du!" said the tall young man of whom the man said, "His mother was born here."

All Are Buying Bonds.

The machine hummed on, the valves rising and falling in opposition, when suddenly the eager face of Joe—the news gatherer—was thrust through the door. "There's an Italian banker in the second room talking to the wops about Liberty bonds," he informed. The wops looked at him with interest.

"He's still talking! All the wops are in there," spread the news to every corner of the building; and then close upon that "He's buying bonds," every one of the wops were buying them.

In a shorter time than it could have taken a man to walk through the building, every one in it knew that the wops—the lowest-paid men of them all—were buying Liberty bonds.

Presently all the workmen who could understand English were assembled in one room. They looked about curiously at the men who were not of their own race, and then they looked at the wops. There was a strange expression, with its dry lips, its rough, lined faces and quiet tongues. It must have seemed such to the subaltern; his mouth set perceptibly as he looked about at his audience.

The Italian banker had gestured grandly; and there had been much of "Italian Italy!" But this man, after his first look at the wops before him, had said, "I don't know. So he simply stated that our government was at war. Very clearly he explained what that meant financially; he acknowledged that living was high and hard, but nevertheless everyone who did not help was a shirker. And, in concluding, he said: 'If we don't give our money, the government is going to take it anyhow. It has to have it. It will make us pay it in taxes; and then we not only will not have any interest, but we'll have nothing to show for the money. In the second room they all helped. How many of you are going to help? How many here want bonds?'"

Partnership With Government.

Evidently the factory considered it a "good argument." And then the wops, with their despised salaries, had subscribed; everyone was talking about that "the hands began to go up, and a line of applicants was quickly formed."

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WOMEN TO THE FORE

Wives and Mothers Know Value of Liberty Bonds.

War Behind the Lines Is Being Prosecuted on a Tremendous Scale—Every Woman Can Help Do Something.

(By ALBERT W. ATWOOD, Financial Writer for the Saturday Evening Post.)

The day seems to have passed when woman's education consisted of piano lessons and a little polite French. Now she studies biology, physiology, and all the other sciences. In this great and radical change in the position of woman it will not do to overlook the change in her relation to money matters. It is no longer unwomanly to know something about money. Financial change is not distinguished by knowing the difference between a bond and a share of stock.

Millions of women earn their living today. Hundreds of thousands have independent means and must decide for themselves in affairs financial. More and more of the wives, mothers, and sisters not only spend the household money, but are consulted by the men when an investment is to be made. It matters not whether the investment consists of a vitamin, an automobile, or a bond. It is said men do not take their wives into their confidence when they gamble or take a flyer, but it is also said that deception in these matters does not pay.

So there is every material reason why women should do their part and more in financing the Liberty bonds. Indeed a woman recognizes a gold dollar just as quick as a man, and when it pays good interest in addition she is not going to turn it down. But there is more than a purely business and selfish side to the woman of this country. They have surprised even themselves with their executive ability and powers of business organization. The Red Cross and every other variety of relief work has been in its debt largely the result of woman's effort.

Behind the lines women are prosecuting the war on a tremendous scale. There are millions of women as well as women who cannot even drive motorcars or work in munition factories. There are some people who cannot even successfully raise a vegetable garden, but there is not an adult man or woman outside the household and the hospital who cannot either buy or help to sell a Liberty bond. It is the least they can do.

Don't Buy Too Big a Bond.

Here is a word of advice for the former bond purchaser. Don't bite off more than you can chew. Your government doesn't want you to "strut" or run into financial difficulties trying to pay for a bond. Buy one small enough so you will be able to pay for it in the allotted time without having to borrow money to meet the obligation. Its value will represent your savings for that period of time. If your circumstances were not permit of you purchasing a \$1,000 bond, buy only a \$500 one. Don't complicate your already complicated financial problem by assuming a debt you can't pay.

He Wants to Win This War, Do You?

A father in a little Illinois town received a telegram the other day from General Pershing, announcing the death of his two sons over there, "killed in action." He went out and hid his home and bought Liberty Bonds. "The only one left now and I'll rent a room for myself," was his only comment.

thought an honorable peace could be negotiated with Germany, but they know differently now as they tell in the fields for the Kaiser's soldiers. The only way to negotiate a peace with the Kaiser is by having young men over there to the negotiating. Let us furnish them with the bayonets, food and clothing while they are using those bayonets. Buy Liberty Bonds.

There's life alone in duty done, and rest alone in striving.—Whittier.

Stalled.

A writer in the New York Evening Post wants a day set aside for returning borrowed books. So far as our experience goes, all the days in the year are set aside in that respect, and are so thoroughly side-tracked that they never get on the main line.—Buffalo Times.

Largest Home Eggs.

The largest home eggs are produced in Manchuria, those weighing one-sixth of a pound being common.

Modesty.

One way to create the impression that you are familiar with success is to be modest.—Youth's Companion.

Peculiar Coincidence.

Confusion of names took place at a wedding recently solemnized at Llanidloes, Noydland, Wales, in which the bride, bridegroom, best man and bridesmaid all bore the names of Thomas, and with the exception that the bridesmaid was a cousin of the bride were all unrelated.

Russian Farmers and Liberty Bonds.

Germany has taken possession of several hundred thousand square miles of fertile Russian and Roumanian territory, has confiscated what grains were on the land and has set the farmers to work raising more grain to be used by German armies. Probably, but not certainly, enough grain will be left to keep the conquered Russian and Roumanian farmers from starving to death while they raise crops for their German masters.

Over in Russia the deluded people

Man's Chief Concern.

A Boston scientist claims that man descended from a large lizard which has become extinct. We don't care so much what man came from, but we wish some of the scientists could give us definite information as to where he is going.—Springfield (Ohio) News.

Observant.

Father (sternly)—Young man, I saw you but your new around my daughter.

Youth—suppose you noticed how she struggled, too.—Chaparral.

ing to take it anyhow. It has to have it. It will make us pay it in taxes; and then we not only will not have any interest, but we'll have nothing to show for the money. In the second room they all helped. How many of you are going to help? How many here want bonds?"

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American, French and British Reserves Are Pouring in Daily to Help Check Teuton Drive—Allies' Position Improving.

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"A very strong effort by the enemy to drive down the Somme to Amiens, during which he used about twenty-five divisions on a front of a few miles, was stopped after a few days of successful fighting, only in one place was the German line advanced and then only to a depth of less than a mile on a narrow front.

"North of Amiens the British advance beat off repeated and vicious attacks without breaking.

"Near Montdidier, the French withdrew a short distance to strong positions. The enemy is nowhere within nine miles of Amiens; he is still three miles distant at his farthest point of advance from the main Amiens-Paris railway, the center of which would bring him no rest victory. The best proof of his discomfiture is the use that he is making of minor incidents for window-dressing purposes.

"The Germans are gloating over the capture of Peronne and Folemberg, in the neighborhood of Chateau-Thierry, as a matter of fact these 'successes' are valueless.

"A short time ago in the course of the steady advance of the British in Palestine a small force was thrown across the Jordan to cut the Hedjaz railway, its work done, it retired from the wasteful waste through which the railway runs and rejoined the army. This retirement was advertised by the Germans as a triumph for the Turks, who are alleged to have thrown the British force back over the Jordan.

"Nonetheless the Germans will make futile great efforts before they acknowledge the failure of their great spring drive, but it is safe to say that each day that passes finds the allies in a better position to resist with definite success. Each day their reserves, which are already considerable, are being swollen by fresh contingents from their own armies and that of the United States."

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Young Manifold Is Dead.

New London, Conn., April 8.—Richard Mansfield, son of the late famous American actor, who enlisted in the aviation corps, died at a camp in San Antonio. The cause of death was meningitis.

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Finland, in the Ukraine. The real test of courage and fairness has come. We may judge the rest. A nation can take a pride in a people, helpless by their own fault, lies for their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their domination.

OUR DEFEAT

Leading to War and America Guarantees in Defining Peace Terms With Germany.

Baltimore.—President Woodrow Wilson opened the Liberty Loan drive before an audience of 7,000 people. The occasion also was in observance of the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war. The president said:

"Fellow Citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our rights to live free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere."

"The nation is awake. There is no need to call it. We know what the war must cost—our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our finest men, and, if need be, all that we possess."

"The loan we are now discussing is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative."

"The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skipping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings."

"They will look with repugnance and contempt upon those who can and will not upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction."

"I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for."

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, and the need of a fight to the end, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before."

"It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle."

"The man who knows he can now see clearly the cause of justice and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in."

"The cost of defeat."

"Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it is not won, the least of their own nation's place and nation in the world would be lost with it."

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately."

"I should be ashamed in the presence of allies so grave, so faithful, so patriotic, of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with treachery, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged."

"I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me."

"I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes without reserve or doubtful phrase and have asked them to say as plainly what it is they seek."

"Being Just to Germany."

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others."

"There can be no differences in peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord."

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or domination or the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking."

"They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but domination and the unhindered execution of their own will."

"What Peace Should Be Based On."

"The present chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncerain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning and the plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement."

"At Brook-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiance."

"But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion."

"We cannot mistake what they have said."

"Traditional Courage."

"Pop, are the Crow Indians harder to fight than any other kind?"

"Not that I know of. What makes you think so?"

"Well, pop, a crow never shows the white feather, does it?"

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNCLE SAM

Buying Liberty Bonds Aids Our War, Our Army, Our Boys.

HOW WORKMEN DO THEIR BIT

Investment Brings Good Returns, In Addition to Giving Financial Assistance Every Loyal Citizen Owes His Government.

(By EVA DEAN OF THE VIGILANTES.)

It was just another day in the factory. There was nothing prophetic in the hum of the machines; it was quite the everyday hum. The workmen talked loudly to be heard; they always talked while they worked; they liked the sound of their own voices. It mattered not much what they said—the same joke will do day after day in a factory; an old one is almost as good as a new one to break the mental monotony. When one's habitual activity is with one's fingers one isn't very critical of mental efforts.

Still, were you to ask them, any of the men would have said they are tired and need a change of work or brain exercise. Argument is what they would have called any of the verbal volleys they fired back and forth at one another from their expert mental batteries, while their expert fingers moved ceaselessly at their tasks. And nowadays there is always enough to argue about—the war! The only trouble about it was that there was no one around to uphold the government in these controversies.

Of the hundred men employed—for it was a small factory—there was but one with an American-born parent, though a considerable number were themselves born in America. The one hundred were here by choice, how to get and live anywhere else. But they talked as though they might; and one could imagine they expected the United States to immediately offer them inducements to stay when it heard of their intended leaving.

They Discuss Liberty Bonds.

Charles, in the lightest corner—a few years ago he would have been Karl—was always talking about the "Liberty bond." "I'll take a Liberty bond," he said. "If the government had kept prices down, and protected the working man, and kept the rich man from making war profits, why, I might. There is going to be trouble in this country some day and the government deserves all that is coming to them. The government ought to do everything it can to keep the good will from leaving. Why—here!" Charles can never talk long without mentioning beer.

Jo—whose early training was in a protective—was a born financier. He had actually been talking about a bond on the dollar-a-week plan, but no one in the workrooms seemed to think it a good investment. It would be better to buy sugar or whiskey and keep it for a higher price. So Jo had simply talked for the past two weeks; he had not decided. One might get 4½ per cent, or even 5 per cent later! It would be better to wait.

"The government don't feed the boys in camp!" shouted the porter.

"Of course it don't," yelled the thin man who sat next to him. "I don't know of course it don't. No wonder lots of them can't succeed!"

"Well—I'd like to buy a bond," broke in Old Bailey, courageously. Old Bailey was born on the Pennsylvania Dutch. "But, with sixteen dollars a week, and a family, I don't see how I can."

"Nor do I," said the tall young man of whom the men said. "His mother was born here."

All men buying Bonds.

The machines hummed on, the voices rising and falling in opposition, when suddenly the eager face of Jo—the news gatherer—was thrust through the door. "There's an Italian banker in the second room talking to the wops about Liberty bonds," he informed. The voices ceased. Everybody wished he could hear!

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Behind the lines women are prosecuting the war on a tremendous scale. There are millions of men as well as women who cannot fight in the trenches, who cannot work in munition factories, or work in munition factories. There are some people who cannot even successfully raise a vegetable garden. Outside the poorhouse and the hospital who cannot either buy or help to sell a Liberty bond. It is the least they can do.

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HUNG TWO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS

Negroes, Former Members of Eighth Regiment, Convicted of Slaying Private Ralph Foley.

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 8.—Privates Walter Matthews and John B. Mann, two former members of Company I, Eighth Illinois colored regiment, were hanged at Camp Logan on Friday. They were convicted of killing Private Ralph M. Foley of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.

Flyer Killed at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 10.—M. W. Kirwan, royal flying corps cadet, was killed here on the eve of his squadron's departure for Toronto. His home was in Nova Scotia. He was twenty-one years old.

Huns Destroy Russ Vessels.

Washington, April 10.—That German dreadnaughts destroyed three Russian vessels, presumably units of the Russian fleet, was reported by the state department in consular dispatches.

Many Norwegians Killed.

Washington, April 8.—Norwegian shipping losses through German submarine ruthlessness continue to grow. During March 10 ships of 34,394 tons were lost. During the month 44 men lost their lives, while 20 were missing.

Cunard Liner Valeria Sunk.

New York, April 8.—The Cunard line steamship Valeria, a vessel 5,965 tons gross register, has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here. The Valeria left here in March with cargo for a British port.

Allison Must Go to War.

Chicago, April 6.—Brent Doug Allison, the young pacifist who has been resisting military service, was ordered by Chicago exemption board No. 44 to report at once for entrainment to Camp Grant.

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Every day finds the allies in a better position to resist with definite success the great German offensive, according to an official review by the British military attaché here. American, French and British reserves are pouring in daily to help check the German drive, the review declares.

The opening of the third week of fighting east of Amiens, says the review, "finds the position of the allies steadily improving."

"A very strong effort by the enemy to drive down the Somme to Amiens, during which he used about 150,000 men in five divisions on a front of seven miles, was stopped in the week, with complete success. The only one place was the German lines advanced, and then only to a depth of less than a mile on a narrow front."

"North of Albert the British advance beat off repeated and vicious attacks without bending."

"Near Montdidier, the French withdrew a short distance to strong positions. The enemy is nowhere within 10 miles of Amiens; he is still three miles distant at his farthest point of advance from the main Amiens-Paris railway, the cutting of which would bring him no real victory. The best proof of his discomfiture is the use that he is making of minor incidents for window-dressing purposes."

"The Germans are gloating over the capture of Pierrefonds and Folembray, in the neighborhood of Chancy, and the forest of Combray. As a matter of fact these 'successes' are valueless."

"A short time ago in the course of the steady advance of the British army in Palestine a small force was thrown across the Jordan to cut the Hedjaz railway. Its work done, it retired, and the railway was through which the British retreat was advertised by the Turks, who are alleged to have thrown the British force back over the Jordan."

"Doubtless the Germans will make further great efforts before they acknowledge the failure of their great drive, but it is safe to say that each day that passes finds the allies in a better position to resist with definite success. Each day their reserves, which are already considerable, are being swollen by fresh contingents from their own armies and that of the United States."

BAR LIBERTY LOAN FIGURES

Secretary McAdoo Wants to Guard Against Excess and Peril of Overconfidence.

Washington, April 10.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed on Monday from Richmond as follows:

"To remove risk of inaccurate information and overconfidence and misleading estimates concerning subscriptions to the Third Liberty loan, no figures will be given out for some days, and then only figures as to the actual amount of subscriptions officially filed with the federal reserve banks."

"After the plan has been developed the federal reserve banks' reports to the treasury department will be given out daily. The federal plan will permit simultaneously to announce the amounts of subscriptions officially filed."

DUTCH MINISTER GOING HOME

Dr. August Philips Obtains Leave of Absence If Health Given as Reason.

Washington, April 10.—Dr. August Philips, minister from the Netherlands, has asked for and obtained a leave of absence from his government and will sail for Holland shortly. Poor health, it was explained, caused the minister to ask for relief. Doctor Philips' departure, it was said, has nothing to do with the requisitioning of Dutch ships by the American and British governments.

HUNG TWO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS

Negroes, Former Members of Eighth Regiment, Convicted of Slaying Private Ralph Foley.

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 8.—Privates Walter Matthews and John B. Mann, two former members of Company I, Eighth Illinois colored regiment, were hanged at Camp Logan on Friday. They were convicted of killing Private Ralph M. Foley of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.

Flyer Killed at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 10.—M. W. Kirwan, royal flying corps cadet, was killed here on the eve of his squadron's departure for Toronto. His home was in Nova Scotia. He was twenty-one years old.

Huns Destroy Russ Vessels.

Washington, April 10.—That German dreadnaughts destroyed three Russian vessels, presumably units of the Russian fleet, was reported by the state department in consular dispatches.

Many Norwegians Killed.

Washington, April 8.—Norwegian shipping losses through German submarine ruthlessness continue to grow. During March 10 ships of 34,394 tons were lost. During the month 44 men lost their lives, while 20 were missing.

Cunard Liner Valeria Sunk.

New York, April 8.—The Cunard line steamship Valeria, a vessel 5,965 tons gross register, has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here. The Valeria left here in March with cargo for a British port.

Allison Must Go to War.

Chicago, April 6.—Brent Doug Allison, the young pacifist who has been resisting military service, was ordered by Chicago exemption board No. 44 to report at once for entrainment to Camp Grant.

FREDERICK BURLINGHAM



Frederick Burlingham, the noted American explorer, who is on his way to this country after several months of exploration among the Swiss Alps. His whole party narrowly escaped death by the breaking of the ice cornice while ascending Mount Munksgard. Mr. Burlingham is best known for his discovery of the 1,000-foot crater of Vesuvius while it was active. While in Switzerland he visited almost inaccessible valleys where the peasants live in the most primitive way and many of them had never heard a word about the war.

MOB LAW DENOUNCED

ILLINOIS LYNCHING OF GERMAN BEFORE CABINET.

Governor Lowden Declares He Will See That Guilty Persons Are Punished.

Washington, April 18.—Attorney General Gregory took to the cabinet meeting on Friday a report of the lynching of a German, Robert P. Prager, at Collinsville, Ill., for discussion with President Wilson. The government is expected to denounce the mob's lawless act and to express the hope that there will be no repetition elsewhere.

Officials made plain that they deplored the incident, both because of the effect in this country and also because it is feared reprisals may be made in Germany on Americans.

Until power is given the federal government, as provided in a pending bill, to punish persons making disloyal utterances, department of justice officials fear more lynchings.

This outbreak was the first report reaching here of such extreme mob violence to a German, although officials who have observed the general feeling against Germans have feared such occurrences.

Springfield, Ill., April 8.—In a statement Governor Lowden declared he would use the force of his office to see that persons guilty of the lynching were brought to punishment. To this end representatives of the office of the attorney general and the adjutant general were dispatched to the scene of the mob violence.

If the regularly constituted peace officers in Madison county and vicinity were not able to maintain order, the governor said, there would be nothing left for him to do but declare martial law.

JAPS LAND AT VLADIVOSTOK

Washington Told Troops Will Be Used to Protect Life and Property—Russ Kill Japanese.

Washington, April 8.—Landing of Japanese naval forces at Vladivostok to protect life and property was reported to the state department by the American consul there. There action followed an attack on a Japanese officer by five armed Russians, who, upon being refused money, killed one Japanese and wounded two others. The force landed was said to be small and only sufficient to prevent further disorders.

It was learned officially that the American government attaches no political significance to this incident. In other words, it is not regarded as being connected in any way with the much-discussed possibility of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

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AMERICAN FLEET DOING BIG WORK

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Says Over 150 Ships in War Zone.

FIGURES HITHERTO GUARDED

Thirty-Five Thousand Men Are Actively Engaged in Fighting German Submarines, and Have Inflicted Heavy Losses, He Declares.

Cleveland, O., April 9.—A great fleet of American warships, numbering more than 150 vessels, and including, in addition to the fast-famed destroyers, battleships, cruisers, submarines, gunboats, coast guard cutters, converted yachts, tugs and other auxiliaries, is operating in the war zone.

Manning this fleet and the many small submarine chasers, which are not reckoned in the total, and at the supply stations ashore, are 35,000 officers and men, half the navy's personnel when the nation entered the war just a year ago.

"These hitherto carefully guarded facts were disclosed here by Secretary Daniels in an address at a celebration marking the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign."

"Mr. Daniels said that, while he was not at liberty to tell the full story, he has taken of German submarines, the nation could 'rest assured that our forces have inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.'"

"As an instance of naval activity," he said, "I may say that the work of our navy in the destruction of submarines has been most successful. Total ships sunk in war zone, 1,000,000; submarines attacked, 81; single vessels escorted, 717; convoys escorted, 56; total number of days at sea, 3,600."

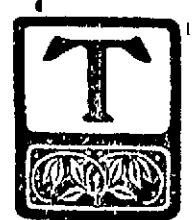
"The navy has furnished every aid possible that the countries allied with us in the war have requested or suggested, and has worked in the closest cooperation with them. Our forces have played an important part in the war against the submarines, and have aided materially in the marked reductions in sinkings of merchantmen, as compared with the number sunk in the corresponding period a year ago, and in the less notable increase in the number of submarines destroyed."

"The navy has made a record of which we may well be proud," declared Mr. Daniels, "but much more must be done. Ours has been a modest accomplishment in comparison with the achievements of our allies, but our contribution has been considerable and is rapidly increasing."

RUSSIA ORDERS WAR ON JAPAN

Council of National Commissioners Says Landing of Troops at Vladivostok Was Prearranged Plan.

MEETING DEADLY GAS ATTACKS



The United States Army is being prepared to meet the gas attacks of the enemy, the means of protection having been devised by the gas defense service of the medical department, which comprises about 100 officers and approximately 100 enlisted men.

The two principal factors in gas defense are effective masks and thorough training of soldiers in the use of masks and various methods of avoiding contact with poisonous vapors.

Experts who have been sent to this country by the allied governments have pronounced the present American masks the most efficient in existence. The protection of these masks is progressing at a rate which insures that the requirements of the American troops abroad will be amply supplied.

At each cantonment in the United States a gas defense school has been established and placed in charge of a divisional gas officer, who works in conjunction with the chemical adviser, both trained in the theory and practice of meeting gas attacks. Through these schools every officer and man receives instruction as to proper means of gas defense.

The use of gas in warfare dates back to about 401 B. C. The Spartans saturated wood with pitch and sulphur and burned it under the walls of cities which they were attacking. For several centuries gas had not been used in warfare until the Hague convention definitely ruled against it. However, on April 22, 1915, the Germans liberated great clouds of gas against Canadian troops near Ypres. Terrible destruction and demoralization resulted from this first gas attack, and within a week England made plans for gas warfare against the Germans. This is now an everyday part of war.

Gases may be employed in the form of clouds or in shells, bombs and hand grenades. The first gas attacks in the present war were in clouds. Fumes were liberated from steel containers which were distributed in groups of three or four at intervals of 50 yards along the trenches opposite the line to be attacked. Tubes, provided with a stopcock adjustment, were connected with the gas tanks, and the end of the tube was passed over the parapet. When the attack was intended, a signal was given and the stopcocks were opened, allowing the gas to escape in the form of fluid which immediately vaporized.

Soon after the first German gas attack English and French women sent to the front hundreds of thousands of home-made gas masks. For the most part they were merely handkerchiefs impregnated with chemicals to wrap around the mouth and nose.

The next step in gas masks was a cloth hood or hood which had been dipped in neutralizing solution, the bottom of which was tucked in the collar. The next improvement was to put in an exhaust or outlet for the exhaled air. This type of mask has been used extensively.

The small box respirator mask was next developed, and it is the model of the mask we are at present using. It is the highest development, affording good protection. It has an impervious face-piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, held in place by rubber bands around the head. A canister is carried in a small knapsack and a flexible tube connects the box in the face-piece, inside the face-piece is a small wire clamp with rubber pads which fits on the nose and forces the wearer to breathe through his mouth. The end of the flexible tube has a rubber mouthpiece through which the man breathes. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of special chemicals of an absorbent nature which neutralize or render harmless the gas in the air. The outgoing air passes outside the face-piece through a small rubber valve.

The American gas defense service is divided into three separate parts: (1) Field supply section; (2) field training section; (3) overseas repair section.

The function of the field supply section is to manufacture or procure all gas defense materials and equipment. The big work of course is to furnish our troops with effective masks. The small repair section of gas masks, admittedly the best mask in existence, was accepted as a model.

The manufacture of a gas mask of this type presented a problem. No manufacturing firm had experience with an article of this kind. More than ordinary care must be used in making parts because the slightest defect would render the mask useless. The wide variety of materials going into the mask made it necessary to have the parts made in separate plants and assembled at a central plant. At present about sixty manufacturing firms contribute directly to the making of the American mask.

With no actual experience to depend upon, much experimental and research work was necessary. An extensive experimental organization was built up, with branches in several cities. Recently it was decided to establish a government-operated plant to handle the final assembling and the difficult sewing operations on the face-piece. This plant will soon be in full operation, with about 1,000 employees.

The American mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts in the country have been able to produce. The vital feature of any respirator mask is the chemicals contained in the canister. These chemicals and absorbents are made from secret formulas.

The face-piece consists of a base of cotton fabric, carefully rubberized. These face-pieces are made in all various types of faces. A network of elastic bands over the head holds the face-piece in place. The ears are left uncovered.

The mask is carried in a knapsack at the left hip, supported by a shoulder band. When troops approach a danger zone, the straps are shortened and the knapsack is shifted to rest high on the chest, ready for instant use. This is known as the "alert position." The soldier then merely opens the knapsack, pulls out the flexible hose with the face-piece attached, puts the rubber mouthpiece in his mouth and adjusts the bands over his head. The nose clip can easily be adjusted from the outside after the face-piece is on. "This nose clip insures

Army Medical Department Devising Improved Protective Methods



ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DEVSING IMPROVED PROTECTIVE METHODS

that even if the fabric of the face-piece should be pierced, the soldier would still be breathing untroubled through his mouth.

For every mask made there is at least one extra canister. These canisters are detachable from the tube. When a canister has lost its efficiency, it can be detached and a new canister put on.

About the first thing a soldier wants to know about a gas mask is how much protection it affords him. The best answer to this question is that the present American mask affords more protection than any device in existence. The chemicals in the canister will neutralize the heaviest concentrations of gases for a period at least ten times longer than the possible duration of any gas attack.

In every knapsack is a record card, in which each soldier must enter the time that his mask has been exposed to gas. This record, combined with subsequent examination, makes it possible to judge accurately when there is any danger of the chemical being worn out. Before that point is reached a new mask is issued.

While the main function of the field supply section is to supply gas masks, it is also responsible for the supply of all other gas defense equipment. This includes masks for horses, which consist of several layers of fabric which are impregnated with neutralizing chemicals. Trench or flapper flaps must also be supplied in considerable number. Oxygen inhalers and oxygen bottles for use in field and base hospitals are also supplied in large numbers. Instruments for the detection of gas and the spreading of gas alarms are necessary. These consist of horns, rattles and special detecting devices.

There is perhaps no feature of modern warfare in which the psychological element is more important than in connection with gas. Gases are uncaring to the untrained man. Every soldier must be made to understand that there is no protection except the gas mask, and he must believe in the value of his equipment. He must realize that the equipment itself will not do the work unless he is skillful in adjusting it quickly and being accustomed to wear it without feeling hampered.

Reports of gas attacks show that the casualties are caused not so much by defective masks, as by lack of training. There are examples from official reports from the western front, giving reasons for gas casualties:

"Officers and men sleeping in dugouts without having their masks attached to them, or being caught away from their dugouts without their masks."

"Men in support trenches not getting the warning in time."

"Helmets being worn under overcoats, with consequent difficulty in getting them out and putting them on quickly."

"Men thinking that gas was gone and taking their masks off."

Since casualties like these occur every time a gas attack is made, it is obvious that simply to provide troops with gas masks is not enough. They must be drilled until they feel their respirators are a part of their dress—more necessary than a pair of shoes, for they must never depart from them.

They must learn to give the alarm instinctively and to have such confidence in their masks that under no circumstances will they take them off. This means strict military discipline. It necessitates training that is different from anything that was ever attempted, since it deals with a weapon that is noiseless and soundless, invisible.

In the work of the field training section of the gas defense service to bring home to the American soldiers the importance of his gas mask, to drill him in its use and to inspire confidence in its efficacy.

The gas defense schools at all camps provide training in the theory and practice of gas defense. As in all other elements of warfare, the principles of defense can be comprehended only through a knowledge of offensive tactics.

In training troops, conditions are created in the field which resemble as nearly as possible actual conditions encountered at the front. The student learns to get his mask on in a hurry, six seconds being the standard time when the knapsack

containing the mask is hanging at the chest, in the "alert position." Dexterity of motion must be developed.

Series of trenches with dugouts have been constructed at each cantonment.

A gas attack is arranged. The class is placed in the trenches, each man is given a definite assignment, sentries are posted, the dugouts are made ready and the dugouts occupied. Without warning clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors. Masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded, sleeping men in dugouts aroused and the attack covered. The attack ceases, the trenches are cleared, the air tested, and permission to remove masks is given. Suddenly a second and more concentrated cloud comes over and the performance is repeated.

Sometimes the class is taken on a hike, preferably at night. Suddenly a report is heard and a harmless-looking smoke cloud arises 15 or 20 feet away and drifts towards the column. Men to the mask and do not see his mask on at once. The instructor has thrown a paper gas bomb, that may emit a vile and nauseating gas, or one that will sting the eyes more than the concentrated juice of a thousand onions.

Gas warfare is new. The methods of gas and shell and cloud attack are being changed almost daily. Now conditions can only be met by thorough training and rigid discipline.

The overseas section of the gas defense service consists of about 15 officers and a number of enlisted men who will conduct a repair factory in France. Masks with worn-out canisters will be sent to this country to be refitted. This section will also be equipped with sewing machines and other appliances to do general repair work on the mask.

BABY MISTOOK SNAKE FOR TOY.

Mrs. Richard D. Corlier placed her little daughter Mildred in her go-cart in the front yard of her home, near Lawrenceburg Junction, her

She saw a large blacksnake crawl into the yard and thought it was a toy. During its head and there the blacksnake intently watched the baby.

Probably the infant thought a new toy had come and put out its chubby hand to grasp the snake, which eluded the child.

Terror nearly paralyzed Mrs. Corlier. She could not move, but she uttered a shriek.

Mrs. Charles W. Corlier, her sister-in-law, who was sitting on her, ran to her, and she pointed to the baby cart. Mrs. Charles W. Corlier rushed out, seized the snake by the tail and flung it yards away, and the baby began crying for its pretty new toy.

LESS DANGER IN WAR.

In this war fourteen out of fifteen men come through safe and sound, not more than one man in thirty is killed, and only one in 500 loses an arm or leg. In the Civil War the per cent was much higher. In fact, the soldier in this war stands no greater chance of being killed or injured than a man engaged in a hazardous occupation.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Phubush—My next door neighbor was taken sick last night.

Nonsensical—Too bad.

"Yes, we telephoned for the doctor, but he couldn't come."

"How is he today?"

"Oh, he's worse. The doctor came today!"—Yonkers Statesman.

DIFFICULT ECONOMY.

"I've got a good way for you to save money."

"Well?"

"Whenever you see a real bargain advertised—"

"Yes, my dear, I'm to buy it!"

"No, you are to restrain from buying it no matter how cheap the article may be if it is something you don't need."

Encouraging Symptom.

"Is the patient seriously ill?"

"No."

"But he groans a good deal, doctor."

"Camouflage, sir. I advised that he go to a hospital and he was particularly anxious to know which one had the prettiest nurses."

Everything Counts.

"You charge extra for an egg done on both sides?"

"Gotta," replied the waiter. "Requires that much more fuel to cook it."

alive and suffering on the barren ground, far from any human habitation.—Louise De Weller in the Century Magazine.

In the early periods of the United States one-cent pieces were copper, then for a comparatively short-time of the copper and nickel coins formed of the total is very small, the entire number of copper one-cent coins issued being 100,280,000; nickel, 200,772,000; bronze, 2,446,711,000.

Appleton—After trying the commission form of government for seven years, Appleton went back to government by a mayor and two aldermen. A special election last October decided the question.

Oshkosh—A calico of "war" horses, valued at an average of \$200 per head, and purchased in Winnebago and Fond du Lac counties, has been shipped from this city to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., and will be transported to France.

Appleton—Fifteen registered men in the second Outagamie district have failed to return their questionnaires to the draft board, according to information received here. Efforts have been made to locate these men but to no avail.

Madison—The supreme court has sent the trading stamp case to County Judge A. G. Zimmermann with directions to take facts in the matter from the findings and report the matter back to the supreme court at an early date.

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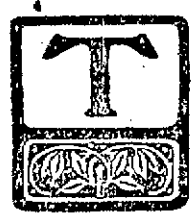
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MEETING DEADLY GAS ATTACKS



THE United States Army is being prepared to meet the gas attacks of the enemy, the means of protection having been devised by the gas defense service, which comprises about 100 officers and approximately 600 enlisted men.

The two principal factors in gas defense are effective masks and thorough training of soldiers in the use of masks and various methods of avoiding contact with poisonous vapors.

Experts who have been sent to this country by the allied governments have pronounced the present American masks the most efficient in existence. The production of these masks is progressing at a rate which insures that the requirements of the American troops abroad will be fully supplied.

A gas defense school has been established and placed in charge of a divisional gas officer, who works in conjunction with the chemical adviser, both trained in the theory and practice of meeting gas offensives. Through these schools every officer and man receives instruction as to proper means of gas defense.

The use of gas in warfare dates back to about 400 B. C. The Spartans saturated wood with pitch and sulphur and burned it under the walls of cities which they were attacking. For several centuries gas had not been used in warfare and the Hague convention definitely ruled against it. However, on April 22, 1915, the Germans liberated great clouds of gas against Canadian troops near Ypres. Terrible destruction and demoralization resulted from this first gas attack, and within a week England made plans for gas warfare against the Germans. This is now an everyday part of war.

Gases may be employed in the form of clouds, or in shells, bombs and hand grenades. The first gas attacks in the present war were in clouds. Fumes were liberated from steel containers which were distributed in groups of three down at intervals of 30 yards along the trenches opposite the line to be attacked. Tubes, provided with a stopcock attachment, were connected with the gas tanks, and the end of the tube was pushed over the parapet. When the attack was intended, a signal was given and the stopcocks were opened, allowing the gas to escape in the form of liquid which immediately vaporized.

Soon after the first German gas attack English and French warplanes sent to the front hundreds of thousands of hand-made gas masks. For the most part they were merely bandages impregnated with chemicals to wrap around the mouth and nose.

The next step in gas masks was a cloth helmet or hood which had been dipped in neutralizing solution, the bottom of which was tucked in the collar. The next improvement was to put in an exhaust or outlet for the expired air. This type of mask has been used extensively.

The small box respirator mask was next developed, and it is the model of the mask we are at present using. It is the highest development, affording good protection. It has an impervious face-piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, held in place by rubber bands around the head. A canister is carried in a small knapsack and a flexible tube connects it to the face-piece. Inside the face-piece is a small wire clamp with rubber pads which fits on the nose and forces the wearer to breathe through his mouth. The end of the flexible tube has a rubber mouthpiece through which the man breathes. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of special chemicals of an absorbent nature which neutralizes the poisonous gas.

The American gas defense service is divided into three separate parts: (1) field supply section; (2) field training section; (3) overseas repair section.

The function of the field supply section is to manufacture or procure all gas-defense materials and equipment. The big work of course is to furnish our troops with effective masks. The small box respirator type of mask, admittedly the best mask in existence, was accepted as a model.

The manufacture of a gas mask of this type presented a problem. No manufacturing firms had experience with an article of this kind. More than ordinary care must be used in making parts because the slightest defect would render the mask useless. The wide variety of materials going into the mask made it necessary to have the parts made in separate plants and assembled at a central plant. At present about sixty manufacturing firms contribute directly to the making of the American mask.

With no actual experience to depend upon, much experimental and research work was necessary. An extensive experimental organization was built up, with branches in several cities. Recently it was decided to establish a gas defense school, a plant to handle the final assembling and the difficult solving problems on the face-piece. This plant will soon be in full operation, with about 1,000 employees.

The American mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts in the country have been able to produce. The vital feature of any respirator mask is the chemicals contained in the canister. These chemicals and absorbents are made from secret formulas.

The face-piece consists of a base of cotton fabric, carefully rubberized. These face-pieces are made to fit various types of faces. A network of elastic bands over the head holds the face-piece in place. The ears are left uncovered.

The mask is carried in a knapsack at the left hip, supported by a shoulder band. When troops approach a danger zone, the straps are loosened and the knapsack is shifted to rest high on the chest, ready for use. This is known as the "alert position." The soldier has merely to open the knapsack, pull out the flexible hose with the face-piece attached, put the rubber mouthpiece in his mouth and adjust the bands over his head. The nose clip can easily be adjusted from the outside after the face-piece is on. This nose clip insures

Army Medical Department Devising Improved Protective Methods



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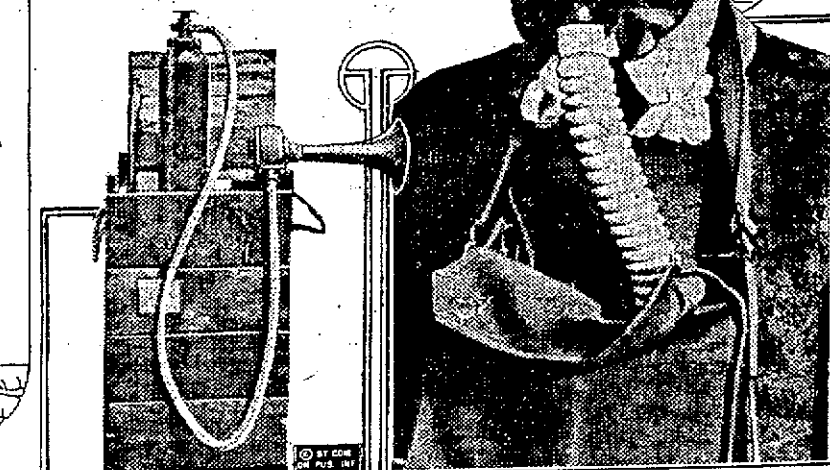
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WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS

News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form

Milwaukee—Several hundred enemy aliens, charged with having violated the regulations promulgated by President Wilson, were gathered in by officers of the department of justice and taken to the federal building, where they were examined by Harry W. King, in charge of the enemy alien department. Some of the men are charged with failure to register, some with failure to carry their permits, and in some cases it is said that they took part in the recent elections. There are a few who failed to register with the city police department.

Sheboygan—This city now has six companies in the service of Uncle Sam. The fourth contingent of select men left to fill the quota of the first call. Besides the four contingents of the national army, Sheboygan has two companies of volunteers, Co. C, One Hundred Twenty-seventh infantry, France, and Headquarters Co., One Hundred Twentieth Field Artillery, France.

Oshkosh—The Oshkosh branch of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion is conducting an intensive campaign by means of a house to house canvass in each of the thirteen wards to enlarge the membership of the local branch and to put every man, woman and child on record as to his or her patriotic attitude.

Wausau—Ernest Weber of Janesville, who claims to be a Lutheran minister, is held here for the United States marshal, charged with not having registered as an enemy alien. Weber denies not registering and said he thought it was not necessary as he was born in Alsace before it became a German province.

Bangor—State Railroad Commissioner Atwood heard evidence as to the danger alleged to exist at the Dutch Creek crossing where more than a dozen persons have met death during the last few years. Speeding railroad trains have caused most of the accidents. It is proposed to build a viaduct at that point.

Appleton—Lieut. Alvin Bogan, who recently returned from France where we was attached to the war department, left for Spokane, Wash., where he will be associated with the Emergency corporation. Just what Lieut. Bogan's duties will be is not known at this time.

Menasha—John Callahan, superintendent of Menasha's public schools for the past twelve years, has resigned following his appointment as director of vocational education for the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Callahan will continue to reside in Menasha. His successor has not been chosen.

Racine—A telegram was received by Arthur Huguelin from the war department announcing the death of his son, Stanley, 24 years old, a first lieutenant in the United States aviation corps at Lincolnshire airbase, London, when two airplanes came together.

Madison—Two calls for selection to the executive offices here. Call 140 is for 1,255 men to leave for Camp Custer on April 26. These men will go from the Eastern district of Wisconsin. Call 141 is for 2,477 men from the Western district of the state.

Oshkosh—William Hicks, son of former Mayor General E. R. Hicks, has gone to Urbana, Ill., where he has been ordered for instruction in technical work in connection with prospective service in the aviation section of the signal corps. He is below the draft age.

Manitowish—Miss Bess Rita Sterba of Manitowish, who has assumed her duties as clerk of the municipal court here, is the first woman to have been appointed to the position since the establishment of the court in 1895. She succeeds Arnold Raether, now in the national army.

Superior—A candidate to succeed Congressman Lenroot will be chosen at a conference of the Eleventh district county Republican representatives this summer if plans made tentatively here are put through.

Berlin—German instructions in schools here will be dropped for the current year. Stanley Fowler has been re-elected superintendent of schools. He will receive a large increase in pay.

Berlin—Mayor Hitchcock has succeeded in getting the common council to pass an ordinance providing a fine as high as \$50 for "disloyalty."

Sheboygan—Six steamers of the Reis fleet will be equipped with a complete wireless apparatus when they leave their winter quarters at Manitowish, Lorrain, Cleveland and other ports on the Great Lakes.

La Crosse—Going about 75 miles an hour off an elevation on a small bridge, Orest Sorenson and his motorcycle teared about 50 feet over the ground and alighted with a crash that threw him a distance of almost 100 feet. He will recover. Sorenson was dazed and senseless for about six hours.

Appleton—Fifteen registered men in the second Outagamie district have failed to return their questionnaires to the draft board, according to information received here. Efforts have been made to locate these men but to no avail.

Madison—The supreme court has sent a trading stamp case to County Judge A. G. Zimmermann with directions to take facts in the matter from the findings and report the matter back to the supreme court at an early date.

Oshkosh—A carload of "war" horses, valued at an average of \$200 per head and purchased by the War Department, left Oshkosh for the front, shipped from this city to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., and will be transported to France.

Appleton—After trying the commission form of government for seven years, Appleton went back to a government by a mayor and twelve aldermen. A special election last October decided the question.

Kenosha—Kenosha, the banner city of the nation in the sales of the second Liberty loan bond issue, got away to a flying start to keep her place in the sale of the third issue. With two parades and a great mass meeting the celebration in Kenosha was one of the most notable demonstrations of a patriotic nature in the history of the city. The Kenosha quota is \$1,038,000, but the local committee have set the goal at \$2,000,000. Three hundred people have volunteered for service in the sale of the bonds.

Birchwood—The Barron County Canning company of Birchwood, Wis., purchased the salting and pickling interests of the Wisconsin Pickle company. The deal affects all salting plants located in Sawyer and Washburn counties. Salting plants are located at Birchwood, Spring Brook, Spooner, Gordon, Earl and Trego. New plants are to be erected in other places of this section.

Neenah—Two thousand people attended the funeral of Ex-Congressman S. A. Cook at the armory here. Brief services were held at which Rev. D. C. Jones, Rev. C. W. Heywood, and Father George A. Clifford officiated. The latter delivered the funeral sermon. Only the immediate family and friends accompanied the body to Oak-hill cemetery.

Oconomowoc—The cases of Charles Tanis, John Switzer and Anton Leschka, charged with aiding the enemy in the town of Merton, dry territory, in municipal court at Oconomowoc, were adjourned to April 18. The cases have attracted considerable interest, since Merton, which went dry a year ago, continued in the dry column at the recent election.

Madison—The number of women students now equals the number of men students for the first time in the history of the University of Wisconsin. At the opening of the second semester about 1,850 men and 1,650 women were enrolled, but since that time enlistments in military service have practically eliminated the advantage of 200 held by the men.

West Bend—One who is doing more than her bit behind the lines is a lady of 85, a member of the Red Cross. Since July Mrs. Chauncey Gray has knitted twenty-four sweaters, five helmets, two mufflers, three pairs of mittens, ten pairs of socks and three pairs of wristlets, besides filling some private orders for soldiers' outfits.

Neenah—Mrs. William Owens has more sons in service than any Twin city woman. Five of her boys are now with the colors either in France or in this country. She has two more boys who are under age but who will eventually enlist if the war lasts long enough.

Beloit—A service flag bearing 380 stars of blue and two of gold, has been hung on the wall of Beloit college chapel. The gold emblems represent two who have given their lives in service. The flag is of wool bunting, 15 by 30 feet.

Appleton—Rexford Mitchell of the class of 1918 of Lawrence college has been made one of the Gen. Pershing household guards and is serving in that capacity with the expeditionary forces in France.

Marinette—Notwithstanding that he had given his four sons, John, William, Joseph and Fred, to the service, David Carter, Marinette, enlisted in the shipbuilding department and is awaiting his call.

Oconomowoc—This city has a large new service flag, which is suspended across Milwaukee street, at the city hall. The flag has the numerals 137 and two large blue stars on a white background.

Birchwood—Walter Vollmar, Hayward, who has been in the United States navy for ten years, has been decorated by the French government because of his high record as a gun pointer.

Madison—Walter L. Houser, Mondovi, who managed Senator La Follette's presidential campaign in 1908, has declared himself as opposed to the war attitude of Senator La Follette.

Marinette—There will be no contest at Wausaukee, which revealed that the voters, whose vote was challenged, had the right to vote.

Beloit—Dr. George L. Colite, for many years head of Logan museum at Beloit college, will sail within sixty days for Europe where he will enter T. M. C. A. work.

Appleton—The distinction of being the first Outagamie farmer to sow wheat this spring goes to Fred Lecker, a farmer living in the town of Grand Chute.

Oshkosh—Salary increases ranging from \$50 to \$100 have been granted to the Oshkosh public school teachers.

Tomahawk—Lieut. Baker, who is stationed with the medical corps at Camp Funston at Fort Riley, Kas., while home on a furlough received a dispatch from the war department informing him that he had been promoted to a captaincy.

Eau Claire—Within two weeks 20 women will be working in the Pioneer Furniture company, to replace male labor, according to J. W. Scott, manager. They are to work in the finishing and cabinet department where the work is light.

Madison—Dr. J. A. E. Eyster, of the medical school, University of Wisconsin, is in Washington working on a new form of oxygen masks for aviators. This is the second time this year that Dr. Eyster has been called into government service.

Plainfield—Neighbors carrying buckets of butterfat from a nearby creamery, saved the residence of Mrs. Crowther from being destroyed by fire here. The butterfat brigade had the fire extinguished when the fire department arrived.

Bangor—Mrs. C. W. McKenzie of the village celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter here. Mrs. McKenzie had been a resident of Bangor since 1854. She was born in Vermont, March 16, 1813.

Neenah—Ice piled high on the shore, bathhouses were upturned and summer cottages in many instances damaged when the Lake Winnebago ice, now began its annual drive down the Fox river.

FIRST U. S. MEN JOIN BRITISH ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Americans Greeted With Intense Enthusiasm by Haig's Fighters.

GERMANS GAIN IN THE NORTH

Huns Force English Troops Back to Wytschaete, Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert—French Win Series of Fights.

With the British Army in France, April 11.—The first of the American fighting troops have arrived on the British front and have been greeted with intense enthusiasm.

The overseas plan was a battalion of infantry which came swinging along the road into a certain sector after an all-night march that began on the anniversary of America's declaration of war.

The dusty uniforms and unshaven faces of the Americans showed that they had been long on the road.

With the French Army in France, April 11.—The approaching entry of American troops into the line of battle beside the troops of the entente is being awaited with absorbing interest by the men who are facing the Germans.

Most of the men have heard how well the Americans have held the sector in various parts of the line, either acting alone or in conjunction with their allies.

They recall the eager manner in which the Americans joined in trench raids and the workmanlike spirit with which they undertook the hardships of trench life, as well as their willingness to carry out patrols in No Man's Land, even when they knew the German scouting parties were of superior numbers.

French Troops Victors. Paris, April 11.—The French official report says: "The night was marked by a series of local actions begun by the Germans at several points on the front."

In the region of Hainard-en-Santerre the Germans delivered an attack which was preceded by strong artillery preparation.

"At Chauny a violent fight took place for possession of the village, which several times changed hands. About three o'clock in the morning a counter-attack launched by French troops brought the village and cemetery into our possession."

"At the same time a German attack which was intended to drive the French out of the wood to the west of Castel suffered a severe check."

"West of Noyon the Germans were more fortunate."

"In the region of Soisy French troops smashed the German efforts, which increased the number of his losses without giving him any gain."

"Northwest of Mont Renaud French reconnoitering parties took some prisoners and captured two machine guns."

"On the left bank of the River Oise and in the region of the canal there was intermittent artillery fighting."

"Northwest of Reims the French succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back some prisoners."

"There was great activity of both artilleries on the right bank of the Meuse, in the forest of Apremont and in the Woerpe, in the region of Elroy."

Germans Claim New Gains. Berlin, April 11.—The German official report says: "Between Arras and La Bassée canal, strong preparations for an artillery and machine gun attack, we attacked the English and Portuguese positions. We took the first enemy lines and captured about 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns."

"North of Arras we penetrated the English lines on both sides of Waasten-Wapenvon."

SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS
WHEAT TO EUROPE
A proposal has been submitted to the National and the various state Councils of Defense, and is being considered by them, to order that no wheat for export be held anywhere in the country this year and that the present incumbrances held over until the end of the war, or at least another two years.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL SOON HOLD A CONFERENCE IN MILWAUKEE TO CHOOSE THEIR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. The same forces which advanced the cause of Joseph E. Davies as a candidate for senator are willing to support him as gubernatorial timber should President Wilson fail to reappoint him to the federal trade commission or some other position at Washington. It is said there is a strong movement in the democratic party for Attorney Patrick Martin, Green Bay, but Mr. Martin has given the movement no encouragement.

PROTECT GARDEN FROM FROST
One of the most important questions confronting the nation is to increase the available food supply. You garden may help materially. It is your patriotic duty to plant wisely and to cultivate and protect the garden in every way possible. Thousands of gardens are seriously damaged by frost each year. Much of this can be avoided.

GRAND RAPIDS MAN HAS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE
I was told by our family physician that I could not live without an operation, as my liver and gall sack were in such a condition. I got the day to go to the hospital, but then I saw the advertisement of May's Wonderful Remedy. Since taking it, I am feeling like a two-year-old. I utilize the full power of the state. Extraordinary conditions make an operation. It is a simple remedy, necessarily a war measure. A similar law passed in Maryland in June last year passed in Maryland in June last year passed in Maryland in June last year.

SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS
JOHN & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

JOHN & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

BUY BONDS OR WEAR THEM

You have often heard of the Sinews of War. Just now Liberty Bonds represent these Sinews. They are food, clothing and ammunition for our men "over there" and the progress they make rests with us "over here." It may be truthfully said. **Buy Bonds or Wear Them.**

Our Children's Section

is brimming over with pretty garments for little folks. One woman remarked, "I had no idea you had such charming dresses for children here." Perhaps you too do not know that in our Ready-to-Wear Department is a section devoted entirely to Children's Apparel. Particular attention was paid to buying these garments for spring in an endeavor to make this section the best in Grand Rapids. We have succeeded admirably in our effort, and are being amply repaid by a steadily increasing demand for our Children's Wear.

NEW ARRIVALS IN COATS AND SUITS
Will Greet Women Shoppers Tomorrow

Every day brings something new that adds its touch of color or its bit of advanced style to our Ready-to-Wear department. As garments are sold, and new ones come in, it makes an ever changing assortment that is ever new for your selection. Suits and Coats in authentic styles, priced from **\$47.50 down to \$7.50**

One Of Our Coats
Come in three colors, Pekin, Tan and Gray. It hangs a few inches above the skirt hem in length. It is trimmed with pretty buttons and has an extra velvet collar and in contrasting color. All wool fabric and a bargain at **\$14.75**

One Of Our Suits
Newly arrived in our all wool mixture. It is a fancy cut and man tailored. It is lined throughout and is trimmed with belt in back of self material, silver buckle and a row of pearl buttons at only **\$27.50**

Wear Clothes that are Cheerful

This Spring it's a part of your duty to wear stylish clothes; clothes that look cheerful and help you to feel that way. There's big work ahead for all of us and the more cheerfully we go at it, the better we'll do it.

It's cheerful also to wear clothes that save money for you. Good clothes will do it—but be sure they're good. We don't sell any other kind; we make certain that they're good for you—that makes them good for us.

Prices range from **\$30.00 down to \$12.50**

Neckwear for Men

A necktie is probably the only item of men's wear that allows the freedom of color that should be added to every man's attire. Harmonious colors, carefully blended, patterns of new design and of this season's origin make our assortment this spring one of the best we have ever shown. The assortments of all qualities are unusually large. Priced at **\$1.00, 75c, 48c, 35c, 25c**

The All Around Garment
Women's Dainty Sweater Coats

On the bike, at tennis or golf, on cool spring and summer evenings auto riding or lounging out of doors you will need a Sweater Coat. They are beautiful garments, made in soft pastel shades and charming combinations of these colors—in Jersey Silk or Shetland Wool—a variation of styles that give you a choice that could hardly be improved.

Jersey Silk priced from \$18.50 down to \$8.50
Shetland Wool priced from \$13.50 down to \$5.00

WHAT YOUR BOND PURCHASE WILL ACCOMPLISH

The following figures give you a definite idea of what his or her loan to the government by the purchase of Liberty Bonds will accomplish when used by the War Department.

One \$50 bond will buy trench knives for a rifle company, or 27 hand grenades or 14 rifle grenades or 37 cases of surgical instruments for enlisted men's belts, or 10 cases of surgical instruments for officers' belts.

A \$50 bond will clothe a soldier, or feed a soldier for 14 days, or purchase 5 rifles or 30 rifle grenades, or 45 hand grenades, or 25 pounds of ether, or 145 hot water bags, or 2,000 surgical needles.

A \$50 bond and a \$50 bond will clothe and equip an infantry soldier for service overseas, or feed a soldier for a year.

Two \$100 bonds will purchase a horse or mule for cavalry, artillery or other service.

Three \$100 bonds will clothe a soldier and feed him for one year in France, or buy a machine-gun for a machine-gun company.

Four \$100 bonds will buy an X-ray outfit.

One \$500 bond will supply bicycles for the headquarters company of an infantry regiment.

THE GARDEN WEED AS FOOD

It is hard to imagine how our Allies, the French, can be more economical under the strain of war than they have always been even in days of peace. Of one people they have seemed to know how to get the most out of everything and to find variety in most ordinary food. To spinach they often add dandelions. Those when cut before the plant flowers in the spring, add a delicate bitter to the spinach flavor, but, like the spinach, should be cooked in canned water as metal gives to the bitter a "rank" taste. Another addition to spinach much used by the French is the spring, add a delicate bitter to the spinach flavor, but, like the spinach, should be cooked in canned water as metal gives to the bitter a "rank" taste. Another addition to spinach much used by the French is the spring, add a delicate bitter to the spinach flavor, but, like the spinach, should be cooked in canned water as metal gives to the bitter a "rank" taste.

THE DEVIL HAS QUITS

The devil sat by the lake of fire. On a pile of sulphur kegs; His head was bowed upon his breast, His tail between his legs. A look of shame was on his face. The sparks dripped from his eyes. He had sent his resignation in. To the throne above the skies. "I'm down and out," the Devil said. And he said it with a sob. "There are others that outclass me. And I want to give up my job. Hell isn't in it with the Lord. That lies along the Rhine. I'm old and out of date, And therefore I resign."

One Krupp munitions maker. With his bloody shot and shell, Knows more about damnation Than all theimps of hell. Got my job in Kaiser "Bill" Or to Ferdinand the War, Or to Sultan Abdul Hamid. Or to some such man of war. I hate to leave the old home, The spot I love so well, But I can't let me up to date In the art of running hell. And the devil spaz a squirt of steam At a bristling humbucker. And muttered, "I'm outclassed By Hohenzollern devilry."

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

—At your service whenever you call, Erno the Plumber.

Monarch Malleable Range

A Few of The Reasons Why You Should Choose The Stay Satisfactory

Air passes through a small opening in the fire back over the fire and is heated. It unites with the natural gases and forms combustion, saving about 20 per cent of fuel. This same feature prevents decomposition of the fire back and is exclusive to the Monarch.

The Duplex Draft, opening in the front and back assures an even air distribution and uniform heating qualities.

The Check Draft when opened also closes the damper. By manipulating properly this ingenious arrangement a fire may be held for 24 hours.

The Monarch is riveted throughout by electricity, and a malleable iron bridge over the oven prevents sagging.

The stove is made by young men who acquired their experience in three different factories. They have the advantage of knowing all the improvements in cook stoves from Adam's time until now. We can use a limited number of old ranges in exchange.

SEEDS, SEEDS for Planting. It is remarkable the amount of seed corn we have already sold. It shows that many farmers do not wait until they want to plant, but figure ahead. Have you figured ahead? Mr. Farmer, get your seed corn now and you are sure to have it when you get ready to plant.

We still have a good supply of good testing seed corn adapted for our locality. We do not claim to be seed experts, but our 30 years experience in selling seeds has given us a good knowledge of the seed business.

Corn, Dent. Northwestern Dent, Wisconsin No. 8, Wisconsin No. 7, Pride of the North, King of the Earliest.

Corn, Flint. Eight-rowed Canadian, Angel of Midnight.

We still have a little No. 1 Extra Fancy Marquis Spring Seed Wheat. Its yet time to plant.

Come to us for Grass Seed. CLOVER—Mammoth, Medium, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet and White. Timothy, Red Top, Blue Joint, Soudan Grass, Amber Fodder Cane. MILLET—Japanese and Common.

Oats, Barley, Flax, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Navy Beans, Rape, Fodder Seed Corn.

You can usually get any kind of seeds at Johnson & Hill Co. at the right prices.

A FEW GOOD ITEMS OF OUR MANY BARGAINS

Vandetta, the great Vanilla substitute, costs less than half of price of Vanilla, per bottle25c

Use Frazzle for dirty and greasy hands, can10c

Baking Powder—Big Store or Old Dutch, pound can20c

Sorghum, 2 1/2 pound cans25c

We are selling this at wholesale price.

Baked Beans, large size cans, Consumer's Brand25c

Unpitted Apricots are beginning to sell very fast; customers are finding out how good they are, per pound11c

Quaker Rolled Oats, large size package24c

Limited to not over 4 pkgs to a customer.

Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice, Puffed Corn and Grape Nuts, per pkg12c

Limited to 4 packages of each to a customer.

Toasts or Honey Krisp Corn Flakes, 8oz. package9c

Apples, good ones, 4c per pound, 10 pounds35c

Tryphoso or Jello all flavors, per package25c

3 packages for9c

Lautz Naptha Soap, its a very good soap, per bar6c

Syrup, dark, 10-lb pail6c

Wilbur's Sweet Chocolate, 1/2-lb bars6c

Wilbur's Cocoa, 12-ounce cans. Just received a fresh supply, per can25c

Herring, salt, nice and fat, per pound7 1/2c

WE SEND OUR WHEAT TO EUROPE

We receive many letters at Washington to why we want to send so much wheat to Europe when we are told that corn, oatmeal, rice and barley and rye are just as good. They ask, "Why don't we keep the wheat and send them the corn and rye and barley and rice?" I will answer that: We want to send wheat to Europe because you can make bread of wheat, and you can't make bread of rice and oats and corn. And nobody bakes domestic bread in Europe. You can't get any town in France and you will find that there are no individual bakers there. There will be employed probably two or three men to one place, who will have to bake 2,000 loaves of bread together, with a minimum amount of coal.

The bread is delivered to the home; it is in the heart of the diet of that home. It was in peace time and it is now. In peace times there was considerable sugar and dairy products were plentiful. Now these things are scarce and the bread largely takes the place of these foods. So the bread becomes of added importance from every point of view. Now just visualize an American woman saying: "If the corn, rye, oatmeal and barley are just as good, I will accept the wheat and send the wheat substitutes to Europe." Remember that bread is made of wheat.

"How much work is it for her to prepare rice or cornmeal or make corn bread? How much of a burden does it impose upon the overtime of the American woman today, either with or without servants? Very little. But it is a burden to a French woman who is working sixteen hours a day and taking care of a maimed soldier, or a tubercular person, to deliberately put an hour or an hour and a half on her day at boiling rice or making corn bread. Shall we put this burden on her? This is the concrete situation."

RAISE CROPS AND HELP WIN THE WAR

It is necessary in order to win this war that our food production should be greatly increased, and it is the duty of everyone to do the utmost to bring about this result.

The Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. has considerable land along their station grounds and right of way, as well as certain other pieces of land, which are not in use and the Company desires to lend such assistance as they can to the end that as much of this land as possible be utilized producing food supplies.

In assigning the use of this land preference will be given as follows: First: Employees of railroads.

Second: Adjacent property owners.

Third: The general public.

Agents, under authority of the Superintendent of the Rental Bureau, will assign station ground property having no tracings or which it is not desired to use the coming season, using care that there is no interference with the driveways.

No charge will be made for the use of this land, but the Railway Company will be held responsible for any damage to the crops. Fences and timber must not be destroyed, nor must corn or other similar crops that would tend to obscure the view of trains be planted within 50 feet from the center of any track or within 75 feet of the center of any highway leading to a crossing over any tracks.

Persons using the property must understand that they do so under an agreement to keep the land clear of weeds, nor must anything be done to increase the liability of the railroad or render its operation unsafe for the public, employees, or themselves.

C. R. Huntington, General Manager.

CARPENTERS WANTED IN NAVY

The navy needs carpenters at once. Carpenters of all kinds and those with much or with little experience can enlist. Men will be ranked according to their experience.

"This is a fine chance for skilled workers to follow their trade and serve their country at the same time," said Lieut. George M. Welch, navy recruiting officer in Wisconsin. "I advise every carpenter who wants to help Uncle Sam to enlist in the navy now."

Carpenters who are experienced enough to win a first class rate will be paid \$52 a month, in addition to free board and room, free medical attention and \$50 worth of navy clothes. Second class men get \$46.50 and third class men get \$41. Especially well qualified men may be rated chief carpenters at \$61 a month.

Young men with only slight experience do not need to hesitate to enlist, as they will be given every chance to learn more about the trade after they are in the navy. Promotions will go to those who make good.

Men of draft age can enlist by securing a release from their local boards. The law provides that registered men who apply for enlistment in the navy be released by their local boards.

For further information apply or write to Navy Recruiting Station, 222 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Recruiting stations also at Madison, Wausau and Oshkosh.

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One Krupp munitions maker, With his bloody sword and shell, Knows more about damnation And hell than the image of Hell. Give me a job to Kaiser "Bill," Or to Ferdinand the Tsar, Or to Sultan Abdul Hamid, Or to some such man of war. I hate to leave the old home, The spot I love so well, But I feel that I'm not up to date In the art of running hell. And the devil sent a swirl of steam At a brimstone bumblebee And muttered: "I'm outclassed By Hohenzollern devilry."

—Ray Liberty Bondy—

At your service whenever you call, Eron the Plumber.

MAY NOT VOTE FOR SHERIFFS

A proposal has been submitted to the National and the various state Councils of Defense, and is being considered by them, to order that no elections for sheriff be held anywhere in the country this year and that the present incumbents hold over until the end of the war, or at least another two years.

The reason given is necessity for retaining them on the exemption boards. Under organizations of the exemption boards, the sheriff is chairman and is required to give a great deal of his time to the exemption and draft board work. In most states sheriffs may be candidates for re-election, and in such states defeat is staring them in the face because of the enemies they have made in the faithful execution of their exemption board duties. In all counties they have become familiar with the work and to make a change, it is maintained, would tend to disrupt the organization.

"Plumbing that Pleases," "Eron the Plumber."

MAY URGE DAVIES TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

The democrats will soon hold a conference in Milwaukee to choose their candidate for governor. The same forces which advanced the cause of Joseph E. Davies as a candidate for senator are willing to boom him as gubernatorial timber should President Wilson fail to reappoint him to the federal trade commission or some other position at Washington. It is said there is a strong movement in the democratic party for Attorney Patrick Martin, Green Day, but Mr. Martin has given the movement no encouragement.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who so thoughtfully extended their aid and sympathy during the sickness and after the death of my beloved husband. I also wish to thank the members of the U. C. T. for their aid.

Mrs. Pat Smith.

PROTECT GARDEN FROM FROST

One of the most important questions confronting the nation is to increase the available food supply. It is your patriotic duty to plant wisely and to cultivate and protect the garden in every way possible. Thousands of gardens are seriously damaged by frost each year. Much of this can be avoided.

The Weather Bureau issues timely warnings of frosts and protective measures usually can be taken. A light covering of straw, or if the garden is small, a few old burlap bags, or an old comforter or two, will prove effective. If the wind is light, smudge fires of damp straw or stable manure are good.

When you receive a frost warning, telephone it to your neighbors. Their gardens also need protection. Watch the forecast.

The Ladies League of the Evangelical St. John's congregation will have a sale with luncheon on Thursday, April 18, in the C.A.R. hall, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. Everybody invited.

IDLENESS A CRIME

Idleness became a crime through New Jersey when Governor Edge attached his signature to a bill passed by the legislature designed to bring into full use the man power of the population. Failure to work renders an idler subject to \$100 fine or imprisonment for three months or both.

Charles A. Wolverton, speaker of the assembly, who introduced the measure, said: "The bill's purpose is to utilize the full man power of the state. Extraordinary conditions make it necessary a war measure. A similar law passed in Maryland in June has met with general favor."

Governor Edge said: "The slacker at home is just as indictable as the slacker at the front. The latter is court-martialed. The former must take care of the former."

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the many relatives and friends for their kind sympathy and floral offerings in our recent bereavement.

John Corcoran and family.

Grand Rapids Man Has Miraculous Escape

"I was told by our family physician that I could not live without an operation, as my liver and gall sack were in such a condition. I set the day to go to the hospital, but then I saw the advertisement of May's Wonderful Remedy. Since taking it, I am feeling like a two-year-old. I am sure I never could have survived an operation." It is a simple harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

PLAYED BALL SUNDAY

There was a baseball game on Sunday between a team from the Consolidated mill and the Abnawagam Furniture company's plant, which resulted in favor of the Consolidated team by a score of 1 to 0.

—We have a limited quantity of spring rye at \$4.50 per bushel. Order quick, it is scarce. Nash Hardware.

NOTICE TO PROVE WILL AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS
State of Wisconsin, County Court Wood County. In Probate of Frederick Plump, deceased. In Re Estate of Frederick Plump, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that at the term of said court to be held at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., the undersigned, clerk of said court, will receive and hear the application of August Plump, a duly qualified executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Plump, late of the town of Siedel, in said county, deceased, and to the appointment of an executor. And Notice is hereby further given, that all such claims for a contribution and allowance must be presented to said court at the court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, or before the said day of September, A. D. 1918, or be barred. Dated April 11, 1918. By the Court, W. J. CONWAY, County Judge. Gaggins, Bracon & Gaggins, Attorneys.

Send Us Your Mail Orders We Guarantee Quick Delivery


JOHNSON & HILL CO.
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- A \$500 and a \$50 bond will clothe and equip an infantry soldier for several overseas, or feed a soldier for a year.
- Two \$100 bonds will purchase a horse or mule for cavalry, artillery or other service.
- Three \$100 bonds will clothe a soldier and feed him for one year in France, or buy a motorcycle for a machine-gun company.
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—Spring rains and winter snow softens the ground, makes early lawn seeding a necessity. We have the genuine Mowing formula in seed. Nash Hardware Co.



1493 In Use
H-L-P SILOS
Double Wall, Freeze Proof
These wonderful silos actually cost less than common single wall silos. See or hear of them.

ROBERT LIPSHITZ
Grand Rapids, Wis.
Box 62